The New-York Times.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Visit to Towns in the Neighborhood of Montreal.

A Pleasant Incident—The Prince Restores an old Sailor to his Rank in the Navy.

A Grand Concert at Montreal---Ten Thousand People Present.

A Treat from the New-York Opera Troupe—Patti, Amodio, Susini, Barili, Strakosch.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO THE EMPIRE CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 30.

While the Prince was at Sherbrooke to-day, a very affecting incident occurred. JOHN FELTON, commonly called "Old 'Squire FELTON" in his own district, was Signal Midshipman on NELSON'S flag-ship, the *Victory*, at the Battle of Trafalgar. He was also at the Battle of Copenhagen, and wears medals for bravery in both these actions.

At the blockade of Guadaloupe, West Indies, in 1809, he was the Officer of the Watch on board the *Cericux*, sloop-of-war, when she struck on a rock and was wrecked. On the Court-martial, which was of course subsequently held, there were some enemies of young FELTON, and, perhaps owing to their personal hostility—perhaps to the fact that Courts-martial were not held in those days with so much care for the ends of justice as now—he owed it that, although the wreck was caused by circumstances beyond his control, he laboring under the misfortune of defective vision, he was dismissed the service. His prospects were at once destroyed, and he finally emigrated to this country, where, for four-and-thirty years, he has lived respected.

His Royal Highness having been made award of the hardship of Mr. FELTON'S case—not by him, for he suffered uncomplaining, but probably through Mr. GALT,—chose this day as the occasion for exercising the prerogative delegated by Her Majesty to him, and when the old man presented himself at the reception, not only received him with the greatest cordiality, speaking to him kindly words, but intimated that from that moment he was restored to the position he had lost.

This caused a great ebullition of feeling on the part of his brother sailor, Capt. MOORE, and immense cheering on that of the crowd. The act was in itself graceful,—it was gracefully performed, and it was thoroughly appreciated. Everyone looked delighted.

Mr. FELTON could not conceal his pleasure, though he tried to look unmoved, and Mrs. FELTON, good soul, looked at her husband with more than usual pride, as he and she were receiving the congratulations of the people. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The torchlight procession last night was a brilliant affair.

The Boston Fusiliers left this morning.

The Prince and suite started for St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, and will be back this evening.

A regatta occurs opposite the city this afternoon, and to-night there will be a grand display of fireworks and the citizens' ball, at which the Prince is expected to be present.

The Prince leaves to-morrow for Ottawa.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Prince traveled in a magnificent car specially fitted up for him. The stations along the route were decorated with arches, evergreens, etc. Crowds cheered the train as it passed along. At Sherbrooke a handsome pavilion was erected. The Prince received addresses at St. Hyacinth, Lennoxville and Sherbrooke. At the latter place he was escorted to the residence of Hon. A. T. GALT, Finance Minister, where he partook of a luncheon and held a levee. Towards the close, he was presented to Mr. FELTON, an old and respected citizen, who was Signal Midshipman on the Nelson flag-ship at Trafalgar. He was subsequently deprived of his rank for loss of the sloop-of-war *Curicur*, at the West Indies. The case was one of considerable hardship, and on the Prince being informed of the particulars he restored Mr. FELTON to his rank in the navy. The act gave great satisfaction, and was loudly applauded by those present.

The Prince on his return to the station was surrounded by an immense crowd, who vehemently cheered him, while the ladies threw bouquets to him so fast and thick as to almost overwhelm him. He arrived back again at Montreal at 6:30 P. M. He will leave for Ottawa to-morrow morning.

THE MONTREAL CONCERT.

Detailed Account of the Performances—The Number Present and What it Cost Them.

From our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL HOUSE, MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Concert last evening was a great success. There were ten thousand people present, each of whom paid three dollars for a ticket, making $30,000; averaged fifty cents for a ride, making $5,000; besides, probably five dollars apiece for fixings, making $50,000; or, in all, $85,000 were spent by the people in Montreal last night for the privilege of gazing at the Prince of Wales, and listening to some very good and some very bad music. The Concert was given in the circular pavilion before described, the audience having seats in the gallery and chairs on the floor, a large portion all around being reserved for the promenade.

I went up about 9 o'clock, and found the vast room filled with fashionably-dressed people. The galleries were densely crowded, the four thousand chairs on the ground floor were occupied, and throngs of people were walking around the spacious area. The Prince had not yet returned from his excursion to the Rapids, and there was no person either in his private box in the gallery or in his stall on the floor, and as it was not considered etiquette to begin until he arrived, I had a fine opportunity of looking about me at the people, their costumes and their ways.

I am no connoisseur in ladies dress. I can tell positively if a lady is neatly attired, if her dress fits her, and if things generally seem to be all right; but what names belong to the various and singular fabrics worn by some of the sex, I am unable to chronicle save in an entirely unprofessional way. The belles of the evening were non-residents of Montreal. I will not say from whence they came, as it would be unbecoming in me as an American so to do, but I will say that the most beautiful ladies in the Concert Hall on Tuesday night, were strangers, and from another nation. There were some very elegant dresses worn at the concert. I saw satins, brocades, silks, thin, wavy, gauzy somethings, any number of plain white muslins, and a great many poplins, (I guess they were poplins.) White satin was very commonly worn. All of the dresses were low-necked, some of them remarkably so, while the trains were unusually long. While white was the predominant color, I also noticed pink, yellow and blue, with an occasional black. Flowers were very generally used in ornamenting the hair, while golden daras and fancy nets were also numerous. The gentlemen were all dressed in black dress coats and pants, with light gloves, though in the color and pattern of vest and neckerchief there was great diversity. The Prince was neatly dressed in black, with white necktie, vest and gloves. There were all sorts and sizes of men, in all sorts and descriptions of uniforms—some with red coats, others with blue coats—some with swords, others with epaulettes—some with medals and others with little bits of red tape. But, however they might be dressed, and however they might look when thus dressed, there was one point on which all were agreed, and that was the wish that His Royal Highness would make haste, and not keep them so long away from home. Still he didn't come. Occasionally the door leading into the Prince's room would open and creak, whereupon every head popped up, and every neck was twisted, while every eye was strained, that it might catch a glimpse of the very fortunate young man who is now amongst us. Finally, tired of waiting, the members of the "Montreal Oratorio Society" gave us all a taste of solos, solos and choruses, choruses without the solos, several duets, and a quantity of trios, through which media they conveyed to our several tympana the gems of HAYDN'S "Creation," in such a way as would make HAYDN squirm with horror, and all creation gape with astonishment. The selections from MOZART'S "Twelfth Mass" were better done, particularly the "Kyrie" and the "Dona Nobis." It was delightful to see the conductor. Elevated on the high platform in the centre of the room, his entire figure was displayed to great advantage, and no point either of excellence or remissness could escape the scrutiny of the audience. The conductor is quite a tall man, a very slim man, and an exceedingly long-haired man. His exertions were immense. Although not one of the musicians once looked at him, and although the various singers paid him no attention, he deemed it necessary to go through the greatest number of motions in the shortest possible time of any man I ever saw. In his right hand he held a baton with which he divided and sub-divided the air with remarkable celerity; in his left hand he held nothing, but it was closed as tightly as if it contained the pearl of great price, and with that he made great circles in the surrounding atmosphere. At one time he seemed to be extending his hands imploringly, at another shaking them defiantly, and during all the time his face was changing continually.

After the conductor had exhibited himself thus, and the amateurs had disclosed to us their wondrous skill in the art of musical assassination, it was announced that Prince ALBERT EDWARD, in plain clothes, would shortly enter the royal doorway, ascend the regal staircase, and proceed to the private box reserved for His Highness and his attendants. Of course the music was hushed—all things else paled before the speedy coming of the illustrious one, and the chorus prepared to sing, "On thee each living soul awaits." We all anxiously looked, and looked, and looked—and he didn't come. "Confound the Prince," said one ill-mannered fellow, who thought that it was as much incumbent on His Royal Highness to come to time as for any low-born chap like himself. But hardly had he confounded the Prince when the door again opened, and this time the long-looked-for came at last. The chorus wanted to sing "Achieved is the glorious work" over again, but the leader thought it best not to do so, and we were thus spared the infliction.

Well, as I was saying, the Prince arrived, and proceeded at once to the Royal station, which was a crimson-lined box containing one large arm-chair for him, and several common wicker chairs for the men. As he entered an attempt at cheering failed. The Prince quietly folded his hands while the band played the National Anthem and the Oratorio Society sang "Long live our future King," instead of "Long live our gracious Queen"—a change which was far more time-serving than loyal.

The Prince having taken his seat, the "Montreal Musical Union," consisting of two hundred and fifty performers, squared themselves, and proceeded to give utterance to a "Cantata, composed expressly in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, to Canada." That Cantata I have, and that Cantata shall be preserved as an evidence of what can be done by some people with the English language. Printed in a book in this choice specimen, and at the end, in very black, large letters, is the name of Mrs. J. L. LEPROHON, which would seem to indicate that Mrs. LEPROHON is the person who has given birth to this *lusus naturæ*.

"From far St. Lawrence banks to Albion's shore,
A voice hath gone forth and been heard,
And in the Royal Palace noble hearts
By love resplendent have been stirred."

That's the opening; after which is a "recitatif," entitled "The Departure," followed by a chorus called "The Arrival," which reads thus:

"All hail, old England's hope and pride!
Destined to wear one day earth's fairest diadem;
Thou who has left thy home's dear tie,
To glad thy people with thy presence new to them
Hail, child of hope and victory!
Coming to greet us even on our household earth,
Uniting in thyself
Royalty's splendor to that of modest worth.
Thou hast seen the massive bridge
That our labor hast patient raised,—
Ah! repaid for our toil will we amply be,
If by words from *thee* 'tis praised.
Lord of our noble river wide,
Silent it stands in stately pride,
'Mid waters chafing on every side,
As firmly based its massive parts
As thou art throned in the people's hearts." &c., &c.

Just think of it! Four closely printed pages of such trash, sung in oratorio style, over and over and over again, till it really seemed as if his Royal Highness must, in addition to all his other qualities, be a very Job for patience, or he never could have sat still so long and behaved with such exemplary and unyawning propriety as he did during the whole of that tremendous bore.

Thank heaven, there is an end for all things, and in the course of the night the cantata, with a wild whoop, clash and bang, departed this life, and as it was intensely personal and wholly adapted to "this occasion only," we are confident that it can return to our ears no more forever.

About 10 o'clock, Miss ADELINA PATTI, accompanied by Mme. STRAKOSCH and Miss STRAKOSCH, AMODIO, SUSINI and BARILI, entered the hall quietly and unobserved, and took seats in the Prince's stall on the ground floor. BEIGNOLI had arrived in town, but while conversing with PATTI at the hotel, his voice suddenly left him, and it was impossible for him to appear. PATTI looked sweetly, as she always does. She wore a buff satin low-necked dress, which was very becoming; over her shoulders was thrown a white opera-cloak trimmed with blue silk, while her jet black hair was coronated with a simple blue tiara.

Unfortunately for the Prince, he had an engagement which compelled him to retire at the close of the cantata, thus depriving him of the rare treat enjoyed by the rest of the audience. While the singers before mentioned were ascending the orchestral platform, the Prince rose and bowed to the right, left and centre of the house, preparatory to his going. The audience rose *en masse*, but did not seem to know exactly what to do. Some thought it would be improper to cheer; others differed, and went ahead regardless of companions; so that while his Royal Highness remained standing for perhaps two minutes, the attempts at cheering made by his loyal friends were not merely ludicrous, but painfully so. Finally he retired, and his chair was almost immediately occupied by Lady FRANKLIN, who had entered the box, accompanied by a lady and two gentlemen.

BARILI opened the concert proper with an admirable rendering of the "Largo il factotum," with which he drew out the stiffness from the upright audience before him, and made them almost smile. Then jolly, rotund, facetious, happy-countenanced AMODIO spread his broad proportions before our delighted vision, and gave what he alone can give, the famous aria from "Trovatore," in which he has made himself so famous at the Academy. But the event of the evening was the reception of our little PATTI. That of the Prince was as nothing compared with the storm of enthusiasm with which our favorite was saluted as STRAKOSCH led her to the front of the platform. The programme was changed, owing to BAGNOLI'S absence, and she gave us an aria from "Norma" as well as the "Rondo Finale" from "Somnambula," in both of which she exceeded her former efforts and won the admiration of all who heard her. She wisely declined answering the encore, as it was nearly 1 o'clock, and the programme not half ended.

Mme. STRAKOSCH, who was looking remarkably well, and who was dressed elegantly, sang with PATTI in the duet from "Norma," and fairly divided the honors of the moment with her. If it had not been so late, the treat could not have been bettered, but everybody was anxious to get home again and consequently did not enjoy the singing so entirely as they otherwise would have done.

Strange as it may seem to us who are so accustomed to public discussions of private affairs, the fact that a certain New-York journal has undertaken to control the movements and residence of the Prince and his suite in New-York, has had a very great effect upon the final decision of the Duke of Newcastle.

It is considered by the royal party as an officious and ill-timed interference with matters that belong exclusively to the Prince and his suite, and they do not care to have the advice of any newspaper trickster as to what route they shall pursue, (Plum-Gut or any other,) or at what particular house they shall remain, or from what set of gentlemen they shall accept civilities and attentions. They have come to Canada for two purposes—to inaugurate the Victoria Bridge, and to inform the mind of His Royal Highness concerning the habits, customs and condition of the residents of this country—and when they depart hence, they have but one end to fulfill so far as the United States are concerned, and that is to show the Prince as much of the country, its institutions, its customs, its laws and their effects, its extent of agriculture, manufactures and mechanics, and to teach him in the short space of time allowed, all that can possibly be acquired. To do this the Prince must travel fast, must observe quickly, must remember well, and devote his practical attention to the subject matter before him. Neither he nor his advisers have the time or inclination to elevate people from simple notoriety into social position, or to enter into the merits of the squabbles between the spoilsmen of New-York, who with organs at either head are pushing for the patronage of the Prince. So don't be alarmed, gentlemen, the Prince's course is marked down, he will have no time to visit your "palatial mansions," your "Chinese-lantern-lit gardens," your "gorgeous villas," your unsold, undesired, unasked "Washington Heights," or even to take sails up the lovely Hudson in your "narivalled yachts." He will visit New-York, accept an invitation to a ball, possibly see a grand parade and torch-light procession, but will be very careful as to whose acquaintance he makes. So what possible chance is there for you, whose names are mentioned in domestic circles only as examples of nastiness and dishonor, or for you whose life having been an unrighteous financial success is now spent in the vain attempt for a recognition from your betters? Believe me, none—no slink back into your holes, as the procession pass! When we have a dispensation from the interior of Africa or a consignment from the Arctic or Khamschatka, you may safely depend upon seeing them and toady them, but hands off from the Prince, who is a gentleman.

It having rained almost continually since the arrival of the Prince, he has had a hard time of it. Still he cannot but be pleased at the enthusiasm and cordiality with which he has been received by all classes here. I have heard no one speak disrespectfully or unkindly of him, and so far as I can see, there is no reason why one should do so. His manners are ever unexceptionable, and his course thus far has been marked by the most gratifying appearance of distaste for pomp and show, while at no time has he offended by arrogance or undue appreciation of his position. It is to be hoped, when he reaches the States, that he will be able to obtain what he ardently desires—a veritable insight into the habits and customs of our people proper, and that he will meet with all the respect due alike to his character and position. He is to leave this evening for Ottawa, the future capital of the Canadas, where extensive preparations are being made for the honoring of His Royal Highness, and the display of Ottawan loyalty to the Queen.

HOWARD.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Great Enthusiasm—Nomination of an Electoral Ticket.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

NATIONAL HALL, NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Republican Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Chairman of the State Central Committee. JAS. BOCOCK was appointed temporary Chairman.

A committee of one from each county was appointed, by nomination, to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

It soon after reported the following officers:

Hon. JAS. Y. BABCOCK, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John Lauerwine, Hartford Co.; John Pelton, New-Haven Co.; John F. Trumbull, New-London Co.; A. C. Crosby, Tolland Co.; D. P. Tyler, Windham Co.; John Gould, Fairfield; R. Rockwell, Litchfield; Ben. Douglas, Middletown.

SECRETARIES—A. H. Byington, Norwalk; D. R. Holcombe, Granby; G. W. Philips, Putnam.

The President thanked the Convention for the distinguished honor which they had conferred upon him. It was especially a distinguished honor at the present crisis in the affairs of the country. He asked the indulgence of the Convention in his attempts to discharge, impartially, the duties of the Chair. They were met together under circumstances of more importance than had characterized any similar Convention for the last twenty or thirty years; and still more, when we consider that the Republican is the only national Party in the country, and that so much depends upon the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN. [Cheers.] In future days we shall look back with pride and patriotic satisfaction to the efforts of this Convention for the promotion of the good cause. Our candidates are unexceptionable, they are worthy of the highest respect and admiration both for their patriotic career and distinguished ability. The prejudices which have been raised against us with all the charges of radicalism, are melting away since their nomination, even as the ill-omened clouds which disappear before the glorious sun which so happily smiles on us. Mr. BABCOCK illustrated the condition of the Connecticut Democracy by an anecdote of DAVID CROCKETT and the olive at Gen. JACKSON'S table. His remarks were received with great applause.

The report of the Committee on Credentials reported, and the report was accepted.

E. S. CLEVELAND offered a resolution for a Committee of one from each Senatorial District on resolutions. He was no disorganizer. No man desired harmony more than he. He also desired discussion. He protested against any lowering of the standard. If they desired to succeed they must do right. He would fight under any banner if he could have one, but he would not fight under a white cotton cloth. Let us see the flag of Republicanism waving on the battlements. Let us come out fairly and squarely.

Mr. WHITE called him to order.

Mr. CLEVELAND admitted he was out of order, and ceased.

The resolution was carried, and the Committee appointed as follows:

First District, E. S. Cleveland; 2d, J. R. Buck; 3d, Edward Holcomb; 4th, S. D. Pardee; 5th, P. B. Buckingham; 6th, D. M. Hotchkiss; 7th, Augustus Brandagee; 8th, H. H. Starkweather; 9th, W. H. H. Comstock; 10th, E. M. Lees; 11th, N. L. White; 12th, J. M. Carter; 13th, Dr. Cogswell; 14th, Elisha Carpenter; 15th, H. Goodwin; 16th, Wm. Cothren; 17th, W. K. Peck; 18th, A. B. Calef; 19th, A. B. Platt; 20th, G. M. Ives; 21st, Paten Fitch.

Mr. N. L. WHITE, of Danbury, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our State Central Committee are hereby instructed to issue all calls for future Conventions under the name of the Republican Party, and sign the same the Republican State Central Committee.

D. S. LADD, of Tolland, moved that it be indefinitely postponed. Not agreed to.

Mr. WHITE desired to make a few remarks. He was surprised that such a resolution received such a large vote for its postponement. Is it not practical? and if it ever is necessary, is it not necessary now? He went on quite at length, arguing strongly for his resolution.

A very sharp discussion continued for some time in regard to the call of the Convention, participated in by Messrs. Ladd, Cleveland, Kellogg, Hawley and Sperry. Everything seemed to tend to confusion, when J. R. HAWLEY, of the Hartford *Press*, aware that there was a misunderstanding, persisted in having the matter settled. Mr. SPERRY, Chairman of State Central Committee, had supposed the friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN meant Republicans. Mr. HAWLEY only wanted the Convention in some way to declare its preference for the Republican name. He invited Mr. SPERRY to bury all their differences, join hands here, and simply assure the Convention that in future all calls should lead off with the Republican name.

Mr. SPERRY responds. "Of course I will." The scene that followed was another Chicago Convention cheering. Cheer after cheer fairly shook the old wigwam, as the President, with unanimous consent, tore up the resolutions, and the disputants shook hands and pledged anew their united efforts for the cause. In this state of feeling the Convention adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 2½ P. M.

Dr. TOLLAND moved that the Convention proceed to name candidates for electors at large. This was carried, and the Convention voted, with the following result:

Whole No. of votes 338.
Necessary to a choice 170.

C. F. Cleaveland	109	J. T. Trumbull	20
R. S. Baldwin	78	D. P. Tyler	20
Gideon Wells	62	S. D. Pardee	17
Albert Day	18	Scattering	4
W. H. Cogswell	14		

On motion, CHAUNCY F. CLEAVELAND was unanimously nominated first elector, and GOV. BALDWIN, of New-Haven, as second elector.

The delegates from the several districts recommended the following electors, who were unanimously appointed:

First District—SAMUEL AUSTIN, Suffield.
Second District—Hon. BEN. DOUGLASS, Middletown.
Third District—AUGUSTUS BRANDAGE, New-London.
Fourth District—FRED. WOOD, Bridgeport.

E. C. CLEAVELAND, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the State of Connecticut, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in reaffirming the Chicago platform, upon which stand the nominees of our party for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by the Chicago Convention for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, are true and able representatives of the Republican Party, and fully qualified by their integrity, patriotism, ability and devotion to the principles of freedom, to fill the high offices in question, and we enthusiastically ratify their nominations and promise to them the electoral vote of this State.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention for Presidential Electors, shall receive our united and hearty support.

Having thus concluded its business, the Convention adjourned.

A large mass meeting was held immediately afterwards, at which speeches were made by E. K. FOSTER, O. S. FERRY and others.

Call for a Breckinridge State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 30.

The *Times* of this evening publishes a call for a Mass Convention of the National Democracy, to meet at New-Haven on the 12th of September, to nominate a Breckinridge and Lane Electoral ticket. The call is signed by Hon. WM. W. EATON, member of the National Democratic Convention for Connecticut.

City Politics.

ACTION OF THE STATE DOUGLAS COMMITTEE.

The Douglas State Committee yesterday passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with any political organization for the purpose of securing the coöperation of all who are opposed to the Republican Party.

The Chair appointed as such Committee, Messrs. BENJAMIN WOOD, WM. D. KENNEDY and LAFFLIN.

Besides the usual private business transacted at such meetings, nothing whatever was done.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB—REFUSAL TO CIRCULATE A GERMAN TRANSLATION OF HELPER'S BOOK.

A regular meeting of this Club was held at their head-quarters, No. 722 Broadway, last evening, Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN presiding. There was a very full attendance. The Executive Committee reported that they had been unable to erect a banner opposite the head-quarters, owing to the peremptory refusal of Mr. CRAMPTON, of the New-York Hotel, to allow the Club the use of his building for the purpose. The Street Inspector has also refused to allow them to erect a pole on the sidewalk as a support for a Republican banner. The Club referred the subject back to the Committee, with instructions to suspend a banner across the street at any rate, if the thing could possibly be done, even if they were obliged to hang it diagonally up or down the street to the nearest building which they could obtain for that purpose. Mr. YOUNG, from the Executive Committee, reported a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the Club retain in its service, during the campaign, several able speakers, who should be ready at all times to respond to the call of the Club, and to accept any challenge that might be extended to them from men of other parties to discuss the principles at issue in the coming election, the arrangements for such discussions, and the expenses attending the same, to be borne by the Republican Campaign Club. The Secretary announced that a translation of *Helper's Impending Crisis*, printed in German, had arrived in this country, and he recommended that the Club use its influence to circulate the book among the German population. Objection was made to this, and after a brief discussion the whole subject was laid on the table by a large majority. The Club was then addressed by Mr. WHORDEN, formerly of Virginia, LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., and others.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUB IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

Last evening about 200 German Republicans assembled in the Nineteenth Ward, and formed themselves into a regular Republican Campaign Club, This is the largest German Republican Association in this City. It is believed that before three weeks shall have elapsed, their numbers will exceed 300. After they had all signed the roll, Dr. BRUCKMANN was chosen President, JECKEL and ENGELBERG Vice-Presidents, TIMM and WITTIG Secretaries, BENDI Treasurer, SCHWARTZ, WITTIG and BRUCKMANN delegates for Outside Representation, and WEIGANT, KOCKHOLZ, LEVINGER, JUCH, MARGNATT, SCHWARTZ, FRIEDEBORN, KOCH and WALTER, Delegates to the German Executive Committee. The President made some remarks in relation to the course to be pursued, and urgently requested the members to stick together, and try to make as many proselytes as possible. The meeting then adjourned.

FIRST WARD WIDE-AWAKES.

The First Ward Wide-Awakes, Capt. JOSEPH GARDNER, were out on parade last evening, and visited the Wigwam in Brooklyn, where they received an enthusiastic welcome. On their return to the City they passed through Nassau-street and the Park, stopping by the way to salute the Times Office. They numbered one hundred and thirty, besides the band, and made a handsome appearance.

WIDE-AWAKE MEETING.

The Nineteenth Ward Wide-Awakes met at the Wigwam, on Third-avenue, last night. There was a very fair audience present, which mainly consisted of the German citizens of the Ward. On account of this, some difficulty was experienced, but it was finally remedied by the appointment of an American and a German Secretary. After the Club was finally organized, the following officers were elected:

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.—President, Robert E. Bateman; Vice-Presidents—Wm. H. Sparks and Christian Schwartz; Secretary—James McDonald; Treasurer—John S. Marshall.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—Captain, Nichols H. Babcock; Lieutenants—Charles Wiegant, William H. Sparks, Wm. A. Juck, and James McDonald; Sergeants—Christian Stockinger, Philip Fischer, Wm. B. Rockwell, and Andrew L. Lewis; Corporals—T. F. Rightmeyer, Christian Herlich, Samuel Reynolds, and Christian Borstel; Delegates to Wide-Awake Central Committee—Wm. B. Rockwell, Walker S. Pinckney, and Hamlin Babcock.

After enrolling a number of members, the meeting adjourned.

DOUGLAS CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A very large meeting of this body was held last evening at Gibson's building, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street, WM. C. GOON, ex-member of Assembly, in the chair. A series of resolutions was proposed and unanimously adopted, which recommended the formation of Associations among the young Democracy of the State; such Associations to be known as the Douglas Rangers. Several communications were received from the various Ward Clubs throughout the City, indorsing lists of officers, with the number of members and places of meeting; after which addresses were delivered by Col. JOHN H. MCCUNN, Judge ALLEN, W. C. ROBB, Esq., and several others, all of whom appeared to be most sanguine as to the success of their favorite candidate. After the usual routine business the meeting adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE "UNION MINUTE MEN."

The Young Men's Union Club met at the head-quarters last night. There was a large and enthusiastic audience in attendance, and the reports received from all quarters were very encouraging. After the Club had adjourned, the young men of the "Minute Men" met for a permanent organization. A constitution was reported and unanimously adopted. The uniform proposed to be worn by this organization is a light blue navy flannel shirt, with white collar, and red bell on the breast, and black belt. The choice of the cap is to be left to the Board of Officers, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. H. DRAPER, Captain; E. R. WILDER, First Lieutenant; H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Second Lieutenant; JAS. B. SCOTT, Orderly.

Forty additional names were then enrolled, and thirty-four proposed. The Board of Officers were directed to procure flags and streamers.

The first drill of this Company will take place on next Tuesday night, at 8 P. M.

Meeting of the South Brooklyn Republican Club.

RAISING A BANNER—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILSON.

The South Brooklyn Republican Club held a meeting last evening, in the Wigwam, in Court, opposite Douglas-street. The building was well filled, and a fair sprinkling of ladies graced the meeting with their presence. The Wide-Awakes, as usual, made a creditable appearance.

Before the organization of the meeting, a large banner, 16x12, was raised across the street in front of the Wigwam. On one side is represented a man of giant proportions, with a maul raised over his head, in the act of splitting a rail, upon which one foot rests. In the back ground is Illinois scenery, and over and above the "Rail-Splitter" is the following extract from one of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches:

"Our policy is exactly the policy of the men who made the Union—nothing more, nothing less."

On the other side of the banner is a spread eagle, bearing upon a scroll in his talons the motto, "Equal and Exact Justice," and the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed as the banner was unfurled, and three hearty cheers were given.

At 8 o'clock the meeting in the Wigwam was organized by WM. H. BURLISTON, President of the Club, taking the Chair, and Senator WILSON was introduced to the audience after a song by the Prairie Songsters.

Mr. WILSON said that when a party placed a candidate in the field, it was necessary for them to set forth the principles by which his administration would be governed. He then went into an analysis of the principles of the Republican Party, showing that these were the same for which the Fathers of the Country fought, and that the contest in which they were now, was as important as that which made us a Republic; and contended that when the Government was first launched the people North and South were Anti-Slavery; they looked upon Slavery as an evil. The policy had been so changed that instead of five hundred thousand slaves, there were now 4,000,000, and this slave power has ruled the country until in one section of it there is hardly any such thing as a free Press or free speech. Some person in the audience hissed at this statement, when the speaker, turning to Congressman HUMPHREY, who was upon the platform, said—a frank of your representative in Congress even is no security that your documents will reach their destination in safety at the South. He went on to say that the slave power held the present President of the United States in the hollow of its hand, and so held the Supreme Court that it was a mere political caucus to do its bidding. It also rules the United States Senate. During the six years he had occupied a seat there, not a man had been confirmed in an office who had even spoken or written against this power, unless he first repented of the past and gave security for the future, and he contended that on the part of the Republican Party this was a struggle to arrest the downward career of the Government. He then referred to the positions of the different candidates. The Bell Party occupied a position which he compared to that of a steamboat captain, who when a passenger who wanted to go to Philadelphia, asked where the steamboat was going, declined to give any answer but that "the steamer was a good one, we have a good compass and an excellent crew," but declined to say anything more. He thought such a captain would not secure many passengers. But at the South Mr. BELL was represented by a Pro-Slavery man, one of the right kind; at the North, "for sale" and "to let" was written all over the Bell managers. He would, nevertheless, infinitely prefer to see the election of BRECKINRIDGE by the people than that the election should go into the House of Representatives, where faction would be placed above patriotism. BRECKINRIDGE carried the flag of Slavery expansion, and he was the Southern chieftain of those who had led, ruled and ruined the Democratic party. DOUGLAS was in favor of Slavery and the slave power. His whole political career showed this. He pretended to be in favor of leaving everything to the people, but whenever a motion was made to give the people in the Territories the power to decide for themselves, he has invariably voted against it. He gave him full credit for his votes against the Lecompton measures, but considered that the Wyckliffe resolution tacked on to his platform at Baltimore placed him on as strong Pro-Slavery ground as that occupied by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. WILSON then held up Mr. JOHNSON, candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Douglas ticket. He entered Congress in 1848. In his first speech he indorsed Mr. CALHOUN'S manifesto, and made a speech in which he said that he believed it best for capital to own labor. In 1856, the Democratic Party brought him into Pennsylvania, and in Philadelphia he reiterated what he had said in Congress, and the Democracy even could not stand that, and they hustled him back to Georgia. In 1850 he ran for Governor of Georgia on the Disunionist ticket, and was defeated by HOWELL COBB. He wanted to impress upon the minds of everyone that in voting for DOUGLAS, they must vote for JOHNSON—the one not caring whether Slavery went up or down in the Territories, and the other a man who thinks it best for Capital to own Labor. BELL, he said, was running for what?

VOICE—For BROOKS!

Yes, he is running for BROOKS and to be sold by him. BRECKINRIDGE was running to defeat DOUGLAS, and for what was DOUGLAS running?

VOICE—After his mother.

This significant reply created a great uproar. When it had subsided Mr. WILSON said, Yes, he had been through all the New-England States after his mother, and had now gone to the South, but his real object was to get the control of the scattered Democracy. He did not expect to be elected President.

In conclusion, the speaker held up ABRAHAM LINCOLN before his hearers as a man who had a true platform, and who was sure to be our next President.

Mr. WILSON took his seat amid thunders of applause, and the meeting, after a song, adjourned.

Mr. Yancey's Troubles.

HIS CONFLICT WITH MR. SEIBELS—HON. J. L. SEWARD IS AFTER HIM.

We have already noticed the assault made on Mr. J. T. SEIBELS, of the Montgomery, Ala., *Confederation*, by Mr. B. C. YANCEY, son of Hon. W. L. YANCEY. Mr. SEIBELS publishes the following card in the *Confederation*:

Mr. W. L. YANCEY, in a card published in the *Advertiser* of the 22d, after denouncing the editors of this paper in the most offensive language, concludes by saying that:

"Their (*my*) conduct has shown that they (*I*) are not to be treated as gentlemen, but as blackguards.

My son has this day caned the senior editor of the *Confederation*, and I now brand him as a convicted liar and a slanderer, and turn him loose."

The assumption, on Mr. YANCEY'S part, that I am not to be "treated as a gentleman," is the cheap resort of a coward, who seeks refuge from the responsibility "usual among gentlemen." It is an advertisement of the fact that he won't fight, if called on by me. Under such circumstances, I have no right to ask a friend to put himself in a position which might compromise him; and this Mr. YANCEY well knew when he cautiously pocket his card. His son had assaulted me on the street for articles in this paper, acknowledged by Mr. YANCEY himself to be insulting; he was in town on the day of the publication of one of them, and permitted, if he did not instigate, his son to make an attack which he had not the courage to do himself. If the articles written by me were insulting, Mr. YANCEY had his remedy. I hold myself ready, at all times, to respond to any demand *he* might make; but he skulks from a conflict, and interposes his son! This man—a convicted felon, the recipient of Executive clemency, who is more familiar with the walls of a jail than with truth or honor—revenges an insult offered him, not by *acts* but WORDS, and advertises himself as a poltroon and coward, by publishing that *we* "are not to be treated as gentlemen." He has saved us the necessity of publishing him as a coward, by advertising it himself in advance. J. J. SEIBELS.

Mr. SEIBELS adds in another paragraph, that he wore out his umbrella on Mr. B. C. YANCEY, and that at the time when the by-standers interposed he had him on the ground, and would have inflicted further injury had he not been prevented.

Then Mr. YANCEY, *père*, has one or two other difficulties on his hands which he is likely to be called on to settle soon, and which may possibly prevent his proposed trip to the North.

Hon. A. B. WRIGHT recently made some statement, at which Mr. YANCEY took offence, and the Atalanta *Locomotive* states that he used the following significant language concerning it:

"If Mr. WRIGHT ever utters that in my presence, or within my hearing, there will be a growling, cringing, WHIPPED Spaniel seeking the covert of Floyd County—and that Spaniel will be AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT."

Hon. J. L. SEWARD was styled an infamous calumniator in a recent letter written by Mr. YANCEY, and he retorts by characterizing the expression as "the dirty language of a foul-mouthed conspirator against the Government, whose heart, throat and tongue is tainted with a libelous and slanderous intent against every man who may differ with him in opinion."

There is a smell of powder in the wind.

Gov. Letcher for Douglas.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 20th inst., desiring to know the position I intend to take in the Presidential contest, has been received, and I avail myself of the earliest moment to reply.

I have purposely avoided committing myself to the support of either BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS, in the hope that a compromise would be agreed upon by the two Conventions recently held in our State, that would be honorable and mutually satisfactory to both wings of the Democratic Party. All hope of an adjustment having now failed, I have no hesitation in declaring that my support will be given to DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

The division that has occurred in the Democratic Party could have been, and I think ought to have been avoided. There was no more necessity for a rupture in 1860 than there was in 1856. The division has, however, taken place. The breach is widening daily, and it is useless now to inquire into the causes which have produced these deplorable results. Such a discussion will not restore union and harmony, but will, of necessity, add to present embarrassments, and will only tend to make certain the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency, whose success all patriots must deplore.

I sincerely hope, therefore, that the discussions which seem now unavoidable between the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS will be marked by prudence and moderation, and that, after this struggle has been ended, a spirit of conciliation and compromise will restore union and harmony in our party.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN LETCHER.

BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, M. G. HARMAN.

A SAD STORY—A LADY OF HENRIETTA LOSES HER LIFE BY SHIPWRECK.—The relatives of Miss MARY LITTLE, of the neighboring town of Henrietta, have just received intelligence that she was lost at sea in the British Channel, by a wreck on the 23d of February last. The case is a somewhat singular one, and the particulars may be interes

the country. [Great applause.] They set us the first example of the disregard of constitutions and laws. They have never failed to trample both under their feet when they stood in their path. Beginning with the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island and coming down to this day, they have warred again and again upon every department of Government, both National and State, and there is scarcely a Constitution to be found upon which they have not laid their hands. Look at our own State. Our first Constitution was one of the best in the country—it was considered a model one. But these political empyrics were not satisfied with it because it contained within it the conservatism of old-fashioned Whiggery, and they tore it into tatters and put in its place another, which is a mere bundle of blunders. It looks as if its sections had been written by a number of men and stuck together by accident. [Applause.] Nobody can tell what it means, but he must be blind indeed who does not see now that it was made to enable the Democratic Party to have its own way.

HIGHER-LAW DEMOCRACY.

Under that Constitution a Democratic Legislature may enact whatever law it pleases—whether in regard to police regulations, or a prohibitory liquor law, or a graded school law, or anything of that sort, which has reference to the order and peace, and quiet and elevation of the State. But let it happen that the law is passed by a Legislature that is Anti-Democratic, and there is a clause always found ready in this Constitution which declares it all wrong, and null and void. [Applause.] When legislation comes in conflict with what they call the natural rights of the citizen, then they find, if there is nothing in the Constitution, that there is something in "higher law" that precisely meets the case. For be it understood, that the Democratic Party is a "higher law" party. [Applause.] You have heard a great deal about Mr. Seward's notion on this subject, and about the higher law of Abolitionism, and that no statute could be valid that came in conflict with it. If you want to see, however, the quintescence of the higher law, get the volume of our Supreme Court Reports which contains the decision on the prohibitory liquor law; then get Mr. Seward's speech on the Slavery question, and compare the two, and it will be difficult for you to decide whether Perkins has stolen Seward's argument, or Seward has purloined the argument made by Perkins. [Laughter.] For instance, Mr. Seward says there is a law higher than the Constitution; that a man's right to his liberty is natural and inalienable, and therefore that any law that takes it away is void. Perkins says there is a higher law than the Constitution, because a man has a natural right to make liquor, to sell liquor, and to get drunk—[laughter]—and therefore any law denying these rights is void. The only difference between the two advocates of a higher law is, that one applies it to the freedom of negroes, and the other to the white man's right to get drunk and make a brute of himself. [Laughter.]

DEMOCRATIC CONTEMPT FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

But I did not intend to go off into that line of argument. I have said that the Democratic Party were violators of law and that they have been continually warring upon the settled institutions of the country. What do they now tell us? They say that unless we, the whole people of the United States, shall come to the conclusion that it is right and proper to submit to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question which has convulsed the whole nation, that this Union must inevitably go asunder.

This party is just sixty-two years old, conceding their own claims to antiquity, and dating its origin back to the Virginia resolutions of 1798. It has spent of all these years *just sixty* in warring upon the Supreme Court of the United States. Treasure that up in your memory, because I say it deliberately, that the Democratic Party which now tells us that unless we conform to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Union must go to pieces, have spent sixty years in endeavoring to bring that Court into contempt. [Applause.]

These Virginia resolutions of '98 are curious productions. They were made for a particular purpose. They were made by a class of politicians who sought to set up in the country a code of political principles in direct antagonism to the principles of Washington's Administration, which proceeded upon the idea that the Government of the United States, under the Constitution, possessed the power, specifically granted, to do certain things, and, beyond that, the right to do whatever was necessary, incidentally, to carry out these general purposes. Washington was a man of too much popularity to have it said he had inaugurated a system dangerous to the country, hence they charged that this idea originated with Alexander Hamilton. To deny this broad construction, which was called consolidation, this Democratic Party, then called Republican, was formed, and the Virginia Resolutions of 1798 were drafted and intended as the foundation-stone upon which it could be built. Those resolutions slept upon the statute-book of the State for nearly half a century, and there were very few who thought it necessary or proper to look among the old musty records of Richmond to find what in reality they contained. When I was a boy I used to hear men talk about them. I scarcely made up my mind whether they were intended to scare full-grown men or small children. They were used for both purposes. [Laughter.] I had a sort of conception that when I got to see them I would find that they contained some programme of Government, which of itself would enable the people to carry on and conduct the administration of affairs. I was ready to swear by them like every other Virginian, just as Mahommedans swear by Mahomet. But when I got hold of them, what do you suppose they were? Mark what I say, because they are a part of the Democratic Platform. They had but one single object, and that was to deny the Supreme Court the right to decide any *political* question. Do you understand that? That was all. I repeat again: *The Virginia resolutions of 1798 had but one object, and that was to deny to the Supreme Court the right to decide on any political question.* [Applause.]

I would like to know what any Democratic friend means—I don't care which branch of the Democracy he belongs to—[cheers,] I want to know what he means, when he tells us that in these two platforms, adopted the other day, they engraft the resolutions of Virginia of 1798, and yet require obedience to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States! I would like to know what he means, when, in one State and at one time, he tells me that the Supreme Court is not worthy of recognition; and at another place asks me to submit to its edicts?

Under our form of Government, which is divided into three departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, it was contended by those who represented the Federal Party, that the judiciary was the final arbiter, and had the right to decide upon all constitutional questions upon which a difference of opinion existed. During the administration of the elder Adams, Congress passed what are called the Alien and Sedition laws. You have all heard of them and understand their provisions, and it is therefore not necessary for me to dwell upon their nature. The Sedition law provided that if any one wrote or published anything defamatory of the Government of the United States, he should be punished therefor. The Republican Party, of that day, entertained the idea that a man ought to write just what he pleased, and they pronounced this law an encroachment on the free tom of the press, and the freedom of thought, and with great propriety too. But the advocates of it under the administration of Mr. Adams, caused the question of its constitutionality to be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court decided that it had been passed in pursuance to the provisions of the Constitution. "Well," said these Republicans, "gentlemen, that won't do—there is *another* final arbiter besides the Supreme Court." To use the language of Mr. Jefferson, they pronounced it the Judges of the Supreme Court the "*sappers and miners of the constitutions*" of the country, having the dangerous power to decide all questions according to their own particular views. "It won't do," said they, "to let them decide a *political* question, but we will resolve that the *States* themselves—each individual State for itself—has that right, and that the right shall be maintained at every hazard." And for the purpose of establishing this right the Virginia resolutions of 1798 were passed. Mr. Madison's report, accompanying the resolutions, is also a part of the Democratic Platform. That report says that there is "*no tribunal*" above the authority of the States, and the *Judiciary is the last resort only in relation to the other Departments of the Government, not in relation to the States or the people.* Judge Marshall, when a Representative in Congress from Virginia, in 1799, expressly denied that the Constitution had conferred on the Judiciary Department "*any political power whatever,*" or any power except where there there was a *case*, and parties brought into Court by process. Mr. Jefferson, in 1821, speaking of the Judges of the Supreme Court being the "*ultimate* arbiters of all constitutional questions," said, this is "*a very dangerous doctrine*, indeed, and one which would place us under the *despotism of an oligarchy.*" Mr. Calhoun, in an article written by him in 1831, declared that the Supreme Court would "not be a safe tribunal to exercise the power in question." Everybody recollects how Gen. Jackson and all his friends abused the Supreme Court for deciding that the United States Bank was constitutional. Opposition to that decision was a test of Democracy; and in Ohio they carried it so far as to require the Judges of the Supreme Court to pledge themselves, before election, that they would disregard it. And when the Nullifying Convention, 1833, addressed the people of South Carolina, they said:

"South Carolina, therefore, cannot and will not yield to any Department of the Federal Government, and still less to the Supreme Court of the United States, the creature of a Government which itself is a creature of the States, a right which enters into the essence of all sovereignty, and without which it would become a bauble and a name."

With what sort of propriety, after all this, can these Democrats require everybody to yield to the views of the Supreme Court upon *political* questions, and how can they justify the threat of going out of the Union if everybody don't do what they have always refused to do? They say the question was submitted to the Court. But by whom was it submitted? By the Democratic leaders only. What right had they to submit it? None other, under heaven, than that which Democratic leaders suppose themselves to possess, to do what they please and then demand its ratification by the party. All questions that are fairly before the Court, fully discussed and decided, will always command and receive the respect of the country and everybody in it, except those Democrats who have been indoctrinated with the resolutions of 1798. They have no right to make any such exaction, for the reason that they are supplied with abundant arguments against the authority of the Court.

The attempt has been several times made to submit to the Court the question of Slavery in the Territories, but Congress has refused it. The Dred Scott case really did not submit it, and Mr. Johnson, who stands at the head of the Supreme Court bar, and who argued the case, says that he argued no such question. Therefore, it is no disparagement to the Court to say that it did not design to decide a *political* question when none was before it. Whatever arguments they may have employed to reason out a result are entitled to consideration, and that none of us will hesitate to give them. For my part, *I should despair of ever holding the Democratic Party to this or any other decision that did not suit it.* Its whole course has shown how easily it could sweep from our statute books every great measure that time had consecrated. Its track is marked with ruin. It has a most remarkable faculty for pulling down, but none for building up again. Look to its platforms and it gives us abundant instances of what Congress *cannot* do, but none of what it will do. It has planted itself upon a purely negative policy, to which it was, in point of fact, driven by its hatred of Mr. Clay.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO CLAY.

Henry Clay was regarded as the great personal rival of Gen. Jackson, and the leaders of the Democratic Party saw that the support of any measure with which his name was identified would be such a concession as might result in his election to the Presidency. Therefore, without further inquiry, and entirely reckless of the consequences—looking only to mere temporary party triumph—they opposed whatever he advocated. The series of great measures connected with commerce, currency, domestic trade, protection to manufactures, internal improvement, &c., which he, from time to time, urged upon Congress and the country, were nothing more nor less than the measures which had been begun by the fathers of the Government when they set it in operation, and by means of which the country had grown to an almost unrivaled greatness. All this made no difference to the political traders of that day, who, for the purpose of securing the "spoils of office," warred upon the Whig system which Mr. Clay supported, and were enabled in the end to find enough of their public men ready to sink the statesman into the mere politician, to destroy every measure with which his name was identified. During the Administration of Gen. Jackson, owing to his great popularity, they went on swimmingly and seemed to suppose that their carnival could never terminate. In looking around for his successor they found themselves in the dilemma of being compelled to nominate Mr. Van Buren—not because they wanted him, but because Gen. Jackson did. But in looking into the record of his past life they found his name identified with certain measures which would make him obnoxious to the Southern people,—to whose standard of a statesman he did not, by any means, come up. He had voted in the New-York Convention to extend the right of suffrage to negroes, and was an advocate of the Missouri restriction, and if not actually an Anti-Slavery man, had strong tendencies that way. Of course it was necessary to keep these things from being known in the South, or if known, to apologise for them, and the expedient was at once resorted to—wholly without regard to the consequences upon the country—of introducing the *Slavery question* into the Presidential canvass.

Before that time a few Northern fanatics had sent to Congress petitions on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, asking that it be abolished, but there was no party in the country who sympathized with them. There might have been in Congress one or two men, and not more than that, who did so, but even Mr. Adams, who was in the habit of introducing these petitions whenever they were sent to him, was not of this number, and declared that all he wanted was that the petitions should be received and reported against, for, in his opinion, Congress had no power over the subject except with the consent of the citizens of the District. These adroit managers seized upon this condition of things and nominated Mr. Van Buren, requiring from him a pledge that he would veto any bill that Congress might pass abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. They took this pledge with them to the South, and, in order to make it available, commenced at once the cry that Southern Slavery was in danger—that the people of the North were rising up into a great Anti-Slavery Party—that everybody up here were Abolitionists except the Democrats!—and that Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster and Gen. Harrison, and the other great leaders of the Whig Party were sustained at their backs by an army of men who only needed to get into power to reduce the Southern States to dependence and set their negroes free. The falsehood of the pretence may not be regarded as of the slightest consequence; all that was necessary to know was whether it would aid Mr. Van Buren and injure Gen. Harrison,—who was then the Whig candidate. Its authors did not believe a word of it—but they designed that others should, and succeeded in their object. They did alarm the public mind of the South, and by this means elected Mr. Van Buren.

A RETROSPECT.

In the present condition of affairs it is well to look back and see how that election laid the foundation for all our subsequent controversies about Slavery, by the unnecessary and reckless introduction of it into a Presidential controversy. Whatever mischief has been done by it, therefore, had these movements for its origin; and those who originated and directed them should be held responsible at the bar of the country for the calamities they have brought upon us, and for the passion and bad feeling they have engendered. *They are the authors of all this mischief, and the present disruption and demoralization of their party is a fair and just reward for their reckless tampering with the peace and welfare of the country.* [Great cheering.] The Slavery agitation thus begun was somewhat checked by the result of the canvass of 1840, for although Gen. Harrison was represented here as a Pro-Slavery man, and denounced as such by the Democratic leaders in this State, and at the South as an Abolitionist, he was triumphantly elected. This failure alarmed the Democratic managers, and excited in their minds the fear that, in the then aspect of the Slavery question, the South might possibly realize that they were making mere political barter and trade of its peace and quiet. Hence it became necessary for them to change the issue in some form, so as to make their motives less palpable to the country. They did this by urging the annexation of Texas. Knowing how our people sympathized with those who contended against their oppressors for the right of self-government, and that the great body of the Texans had emigrated from the United States, they became most eloquent in pleading the cause of annexation, and that question, for the time being, became the great absorbing one. Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren were both opposed to it, and both concurred that the annexation of more *slave* territory at that time was not demanded either by the interest of the North or South. For these sentiments Mr. Van Buren was thrown overboard by his own friends, who saw that if they gave up the question of annexing Texas their occupation, like Othello's, would be gone. He had a majority of the Baltimore Convention of 1844 for him, and opposed to annexing Texas, but to take from this majority the power to control the Convention it became necessary to adopt the two-thirds rule, which enabled the managers to nominate Mr. Polk, and the annexation party to triumph.

ANNEXATION AND ITS RESULTS.

The contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk was an active one—one being for, and the other against, annexation. We, who were Whigs, told the country that if Texas were annexed, it would produce unnecessary agitation in the country, because it was supposed that the motive was only to strengthen the slave power—that it would lead to war with Mexico, for the reason that if we took Texas as she then was, we would have to take her quarrel also, and that a war with Mexico would lead to the acquisition of more territory and a new form of Slavery agitation. These warnings were unheeded, and Mr. Polk was elected. Then, with extraordinary promptitude, the Democratic Party entered upon a new series of measures, which, for their recklessness, are, in my judgment, unparalleled in the history of this country. These measures led, inevitably and as we predicted, to war with Mexico, which was begun by the President of the United States without consulting Congress, and in direct and flagrant violation of the Constitution. That war, as I believe, was begun from no higher than a party motive—with the sole object of making it appear that the Democratic leaders were the only patriots in the country, and that the Whigs were traitors and tories, so that the former might have this capital in trade to secure to themselves the offices for life. You recollect how much Democratic eloquence has been expended on this subject, and how much has been said about the Whig speeches that were translated into Spanish in order to give aid and encouragement to the Mexicans.

By the by, let me here remark that I see it objected to Mr. Lincoln that, when in Congress in 1848, he voted that this war was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun;" and this is assigned as a reason why he should not be trusted. To my mind—whatever I may think of some of his other opinions—that vote should commend him to the respect of all of us. He gave it as a *Whig*, and every Whig in Congress voted the same way—including several distinguished gentlemen who are now leaders in *both* wings of the Democratic army. I so voted, with as conscientious a conviction of right as I ever felt, and subsequent events have only confirmed me in the belief I then entertained. If I had to vote again to-night upon the proposition, I should vote the same way. But this is no matter.

The war resulted, as it was designed to result by its authors, in the acquisition of extensive territory from Mexico. A few of us made an effort to arrest this before it was consummated, but did not succeed. After Gen. Scott had taken possession of the City of Mexico, a proposition was introduced into Congress to direct the Army to be withdrawn to the valley between the Nueces and Rio Grande, so as to terminate the war, and to disavow the purpose of demanding territory for indemnity. I have been always sorry that this proposition did not succeed—because, in my judgment, it would have been far better for us never to have acquired one foot of Mexican territory. All the gold of California—which has only excited us to overtrade and run deeper in debt than we ever were before—cannot pay us for the harm this territory has done, by the loss of that feeling of attachment and brotherly kindness which formerly existed between the different sections of our country. I read the other day a speech of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois,—a very clever gentleman and friend of mine,—in which he has charged Mr. Lincoln with having voted for the proposition I have just referred to, making it a serious cause of complaint. But he is mistaken; and somebody has evidently misled him. Mr. Lincoln voted *against* it, and with the Democratic and a considerable portion of the Whig members. I voted for it, and am still prepared to take all the responsibility of the vote.

Another expedient was resorted to—originating, as was supposed, with a Democrat from Pennsylvania—to put a stop to the war—which was to declare, beforehand, that if any Territory were acquired, Slavery should not be introduced into it. This proposition involved no question of constitutional power, for it was intended merely as a declaration of intention. There was no territory for it to operate upon. But all this did not succeed either in terminating the policy of the Democrats, or preventing the annexation of Mexican territory. The territory was acquired by treaty, without consulting the great body of the people, and we were immediately plunged into a fierce sectional controversy, which alarmed the whole country in view of the probable disruption of the Union. You all know the nature of that controversy, and the bad feeling it engendered; and you recollect with what patriotic sacrifice of opinion distinguished men, under the lead of Mr. Clay, adopted, in the spirit of concession, the compromise of 1850. The benign influence of that arrangement was soon felt throughout all parts of the country, and I very believe that for the introduction of the measure to repeal the Missouri Compromise, the whole people would have finally acquiesced in it.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

When the two parties in 1852 announced their candidates for the Presidency, they placed them both upon platforms which pledged them to abide by this Compromise as settling the whole Slavery question. Pierce was elected because the power of the Democratic Party had not been broken. After his election, however, another difficulty presented itself in the settlement of the question of the admission of Slavery into Kansas. Instead of settling it, according to the past policy of the Government, they disturbed the Compromise of 1850, and the still older one of 1820, by the repeal of the Missouri restriction. That was exclusively a Democratic measure, resolved upon in Democratic caucus, passed by Democratic votes through both houses of Congress. Who did that? Mr. Douglas did it. He introduced the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and in its place established this other proposition: that Slavery should not be legislated into, nor excluded from a Territory; but that the people thereof should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Although they succeeded in electing Gen. Pierce in 1852, upon a proposition of acquiescence in that compromise, yet in 1856 they nominated Mr. Buchanan upon this clause in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, inserting into their Cincinnati Platform a resolution, avowing the doctrine of "*non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.*" Then they said, this is non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in a State or Territory. I reply, the Republican Party in 1856, said, "that Congress possesses sovereign power over Slavery in the Territories, and that it had the power to prohibit the admission of Slavery into them." The Democratic Party said Congress had no power at all, that it could not interfere with Slavery in the Territories. We Americans and Whigs told you, that whilst we were willing to concede the question of power, we differed with the Republican Party in the application of the doctrine with reference to the exercise of the power. Here were three different propositions. We held and hold now,—I have never changed my mind upon the subject,—that the Congress of the United States, as an original abstract proposition, never had any power over the question of Slavery conferred upon it by the Constitution, but that in the organization of the Louisiana Territory, the Missouri Compromise, the Oregon bill, and in several other instances, Congress had exercised that power, so that its frequent exercise may justify the claim of power on the ground of precedent. We agree, as to power, with the Republican Party, but we claim that it was derived from these precedents alone. We said that we were in favor of the non-exercise of this power. They were in favor of its exercise. The Democratic Party said there was no power in Congress over the question at all. Our argument was that Slavery is the creature of municipal law, and cannot exist at all, except by virtue of local and municipal laws; and as neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature could create it, there could be no Slavery in the Territories until the people came to form their State Convention, when they could settle that matter themselves. Practically, therefore, I have said that there can be no difficulty on the question of Slavery under the operation of that argument, but my Republican friends differ with me because they want to enact the Wilmot proviso. There were two parties advocating that proviso; one was the Abolition Party proper, who said that it prohibited the people of a State subsequently formed from introducing Slavery. But the great body of the Republican Party maintained at that time that the power applied to the Territories only—that a State, when it came into the Union, had the right to settle that question for itself.

When the Lecompton controversy arose, it was natural that the Republicans, Whigs and Americans should feel a unity of sentiment on the subject, in order to oppose the then Administration, so that when the question was fairly presented to them, they came together and were enabled to beat down the Lecompton project of the President.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM A CHEAT.

All this time, there was one thing about which the American and Republican Parties agreed, and that was that this Democratic platform was a two-faced thing; that it had been gotten up as a cheat, was fraudulent in its purpose, was intended to read one way for the North and another way for the South, and that the time would come when that thing would be practically demonstrated. We made our Democratic friends terribly mad, too, when we charged them with an attempt to impose upon the people by means of a double-dealing platform. They talked about the glorious Democracy—the harmonious Democracy—the one great national party—the only party which would dare proclaim the same sentiments North and South, East and West. I felt perfectly satisfied, however, that the time would come when Democracy would wear a different aspect, even to its own followers. I have regarded myself as being fortunate in one respect—upon possessing that quality of consoling myself with the reflection that time would develop the truth of matters in which I differ with others. You know there was a class of men who told you that I was aiding the Democrats. I earnestly opposed them, and that class were unwilling to credit me for sincerity. They erroneously thought I had spite against somebody. They wholly misunderstood me; for, while I may be coaxed to do almost anything, I cannot easily be driven to it. I occupied, then, a fair and consistent position of conservatism, leaning towards neither extreme; but, without regard to mere differences of opinion, we all agreed upon one thing—that this Democratic platform was a cheat. Is it not so? The best evidence of this fact is, that Mr. Douglas and his friends say it means one thing, and that Mr. Breckinridge and his friends say it means another thing. Mr. Breckinridge's party says it means just exactly what we foresaw they would say it meant, and what I predicted they would come to; and that is, that the slaveholder, under the Constitution, has the right to carry his slaves property into the Territories, and that there is no power, either in Congress or in a Territorial Legislature, to forbid it. Mr. Douglas says it does not mean that. That the people of the Southern States have all the constitutional rights in the Territories that the people in the other States have; but then there is something else,—a Territorial Legislature,—a power which Congress has not; that although the people of the Southern States have a constitutional right to go to the Territories, the Territorial Legislature has the right to exclude their slave property by "unfriendly legislation." In the debate in Illinois, Douglas put some questions to Lincoln, and Lincoln answered them frankly and in a manly manner, each in a single word, "Yes" or "No." When Douglas was asked the question, whether he thought that a Territorial Legislature had the right to exclude slaves from the Territory, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that the owners had the right to take them there, he replied "Yes!" that he had answered this question from every stump in the State.

DOUGLAS VS. CLAY.

If the Constitution gives the people of the Southern States the right to take their slave property into the Territories, neither Congress nor any other authority in the land, save the authority of the people of the United States themselves, can take that right away; for it is a constitutional right; it cannot be interfered with. If the right exists to take slaves into a Territory, then every inch of Territory is Slave Territory, and there is not a Free Territory in the land. Mr. Douglas says this doctrine of non-intervention means, "Hands off by Congress"—don't legislate on the subject; and his friends say, because they are in favor of Congressional non-interference, that they stand upon the old Whig ground of Clay and Webster.

I deny that Clay or Webster either ever occupied the untenable ground upon which Mr. Douglas now stands. It is an insult to their memories to say that they ever occupied any such position upon this question. They were for Congressional non-interference, and there they stopped. They did not go any further, because they were for Territorial non-interference too. Clay said that the Territory which we acquire from Mexico came to us in this way. The Government of Mexico, said he, had the sovereign power over all the Territory, and that Government abolished Slavery by the exercise of its sovereignty. By acquiring the Territory, we acquired the sovereignty also, and by the same sovereign power by which Mexico held it, we had the right either to admit Slavery or exclude it. Mr. Clay alleged that Congress had sovereign power. He did not say from what clause of the Constitution it derived its sovereignty, but insisted simply upon its existence. He said there shall be no interference by Congress or any other power until the people come to form their State Constitution, when they shall settle the question of Slavery for themselves. I must beg your permission to read a word or two on that subject. Mr. Clay said this:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Governments for such newly-acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the Territory acquired so long as it retains a Territorial form of government, leaving it to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic Slavery."

Now you see, he held that Congress should not interfere, but leave the question to the people themselves when their State Government was organized. When they came to form a State Constitution he said they should settle the question for themselves. That is my argument. Now what is the difference between Douglas and Clay? It is this—that Clay did not consider the right of a Territorial Legislature either to exclude or admit Slavery, because the right was in Congress, and he was unwilling to delegate it, and that is what he meant by non-intervention. But Douglas says that Congress has not the sovereign power, and that it is lodged in the people of a Territory, who have the same powers as the people of a State, and therefore may admit or exclude Slavery, as they please, without regard to Congress. There are strong points of dissimilarity between these two propositions.

Now what is the difference between us and the Republicans? They would apply the "Wilmot Proviso." We are unwilling to do that, because it unnecessarily aggravates the South—we say, do not do it because you may obtain the same result in a different way. The Territories will be free until they choose, as States, to plant Slavery there. It is a question of abstraction at last—more in mere name than in the exercise of any particular power. As to the question of the authority of the Constitution, according to the Breckinridge platform, to protect Slavery in the Territories, I have an extract from the last great speech of Mr. Clay, in which he emphatically denies the existence of any such power

In speaking upon the compromise measures of 1850, he said:

"In my opinion, the supposition that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into California, supposing her not to be a State, is an assumption totally unwarranted by the Constitution. Why, sir, it the Constitution gives this privilege, it would be incompetent for California to adopt the provision which she has in her Constitution. The Constitution of the United States being supreme, no State could pass an enactment in contravention of the Constitution. My rules of interpreting the Constitution of the United States are the good old rules of '98 and '99. I have never in my life deviated from those rules; and what are they? The Constitution is an aggregate of delegated powers. No power is granted, except when it is expressly delegated, or when it is necessary and proper to carry into effect a delegated power. And if, in any instance, the power to carry slaves into the Territories is guaranteed to you by the Constitution, I have been unable to perceive it. Amid all the vicissitudes of public life, and amid all the changes and turns of party, I have never in my life deviated from those great and fundamental, and I think indisputably true, principles of interpreting the Constitution of the United States. Take those principles to be true, and where is the power—can anybody point it out to me—which gives you the right to carry your slaves to California (or a Territory)? Where is the delegated power, or the power to which it attaches as a necessary implication? It is nowhere to be found. You must resort to some such general principles as the Federalists did in the early history of this country, when they contended for *the doctrine* of the general welfare. But you cannot put your finger on that part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any Territory of the United States."

You see that all these differences are real and substantial, and that the Breckinridge Party differ from all the rest and especially the Douglas wing. For my part I cannot understand anything if the doctrine of Mr. Douglas does not amount to this, that upon this delicate and difficult question of Slavery, the whole matter shall be submitted to the Territorial Legislature—that the people of a Territory have the power to exclude Slavery or to establish it. I deny that, you deny that; about nine out of every ten of the Democrats denied that in the canvass of 1856. It was never extorted from Mr. Douglas until Lincoln pulled it out of him in Illinois. The Democracy carried on the canvass of 1856, avowing the doctrine, that when the people of a Territory came to form their Constitution, they should settle the question for themselves. Now it turns out that they had *privately* bargained that they would leave this question to the decision of the Supreme Court, and make the Democracy a lapt that it had the power to prohibit the admission of Slavery into them. They did not tell us this at that time—just because they undertook to play that game in a different way. But their cunning has led them precisely into the condition the gamester was, who, when his cards were stolen, cried out, "There is some cheating around the board." [Laughter.] It is just so with them; there has been some cheating around the Democratic board. [Renewed Laughter.] I heard a very distinguished politician, an eccentric old man, some years ago, when asked to what party he belonged, say that there were but two parties in this country, the *kickers* and the *lickees*. [Laughter.] He said he belonged to the *kickers*, but intended to change his politics and join the other party. That is the way with the Democratic Party. [Laughter.] Both wings belong to the *kickers*. They are about as nearly used up as any set of men I ever saw. Breckinridge and Douglas occupy about the same condition that Cæsar did when he was about to be engulphed in the angry waves. He cried out, "Help me Cassius, or I sink." Somebody must help them or they are gone. Who it is they do not know, but help they must have or else they sink. They went into their Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore and nominated, not according to their established rules, but according to regulations made up for the occasion.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Mr. Douglas was nominated by an almost exclusively Northern vote. How many Southern votes did he get? What Southern State was represented in the Convention which nominated him? I may say not one. It was more of a Northern Convention than the Republican Convention that nominated Lincoln, because the Republicans had delegates from Texas, though they got them from Canada. [Laughter.] Again, I ask, how many Southern States were represented in the Douglas Convention? The nomination was exclusively a Northern one—exclusively sectional—it was a nomination made upon a platform repudiated and spit upon by Southern men. They nominated Mr. Douglas upon the old platform, when the Southern men had seceded. Then they nominated Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, who two weeks before had voted that the Constitution authorized the slaveholders to carry Slavery into the Territories, and that Congress was bound to protect it there. There is no man I like better than Fitzpatrick; he is a plain, blunt, honest man, but never have I seen one so tortured as he appeared when they told him he was the Douglas candidate for Vice-President. Not because he doubted his own purposes and motives, but because there was a question between him and his Southern friends, whether, if he accepted the nomination of the Douglas men, he could afterwards keep his head above water. He therefore very wisely said, "Mr. Douglas, you are a very clever man, but you won't do for the South; I cannot run on your ticket." The *Caucus* selected Mr. Johnson next. Where they got the authority I don't know, nor do I care to inquire. He had been advocating the same principle that Mr. Fitzpatrick maintained: that according to the Constitution and the Democratic Platform, the slaveholder has the right to carry his slaves into the Territories, and be entitled, while there, to congressional protection—and whether he ever changed these opinions I am not informed.

Now I must confess that I do not see very much difference between these two platforms, except that it is a little difficult to understand what one of them means. The Breckinridge men come right out and say it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect property in the Territories; and under the title of property they say negroes are included just as well as horses and cows.

A distinguished friend of mine has lately made a speech in which he claimed that Mr. Webster always contended that the right of property should, under all circumstances, be protected in the Territories, and that negroes were entitled to such protection as much as a man's farming utensils, or any other property. Now, Mr. Webster held this: That Slavery was against natural right, against natural law, and consequently that slaves were not property, in a general sense, under the common law, but became so only by local law. Hence, I do not see how he could have entertained the idea imputed to him.

The Democratic Party says that because the Supreme Court has decided that slaves are property, the question is settled. I do not intend to argue the Dred Scott case. I say, however, that the majority of the Judges do intimate an opinion of that sort upon a question which was not strictly before them, and which, as Mr. Johnson says, was not discussed at all. It is very strange indeed, if we are required to adopt a political opinion of the Supreme Court which was not even discussed by the attorneys in the case. But the Douglas men say that it is in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, "that during the existence of a Territorial Government the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the people of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, *as the same has been or shall hereafter be decided* by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government." Now, the only difference between Douglas and Breckinridge is this: Mr. Breckinridge says that the Supreme Court has already decided that you can carry your slaves into the Territories. Mr. Douglas says they have not so decided it, but if they do so decide, he will abide by the decision, although it is clear to him that the people of a Territory have the right to override such a decision by excluding slaves. Both wings of the Democracy submit this political question to the Supreme Court of the United States. They have the same views on the question, only they are differently expressed.

THE CANDIDATES.

I have shown you that Mr. Douglas is a sectional candidate. Mr. Breckinridge is equally so, for the reason that there were no Northern States represented in the Convention that nominated him. There were a few Northern men, but there was not a single Northern State represented. Therefore it was exclusively a Southern Convention. Mr. Breckinridge was nominated at two Conventions—one in Baltimore and the other at Richmond. Some of his friends are now advocating his cause for the very reason that he was nominated as an exclusively sectional candidate at Richmond. They insist, and they do not hesitate to proclaim it either, that if Mr. Lincoln is elected President of the United States that shall be the cause of the dissolution of the Union. Thus you see we have a Democratic candidate for the North and another for the South.

We have Mr. Lincoln representing the Republican Party. [Applause.] The Convention from which he received his nomination had all entire representation from the Northern States and some representation from the Southern States, being still a sectional party. The Convention which met at Baltimore and nominated John Bell had representatives from every State in the Union, and was more national than either of the others.

PLATFORMS.

As to the Platforms adopted in the respective Conventions, I will simply say that I have a contempt for all platforms; and believe they are generally written by politicians with a mere view of catching votes, and don't amount to much after their end is accomplished. A very talented friend of mine, looking with a peculiar grimace at Mr. Seward when he was making a speech about the different Platforms, said: "When the cars are in motion passengers are requested to stand off the platform." [Laughter.] So it is when the political machinery gets started, the platforms are not used at all. They are only steps upon which politicians mount to get into the cars of State. [Laughter.] They are mere machines for the purpose of securing the election of some particular man. Just let me remark, while speaking of the *personnel* of these Conventions, that I believe in the main the gentlemen who composed them all were, for politicians, average honest, and none of them very bad. [Laughter.] No one of them that I can recollect could properly be called corrupt, in the ordinary sense of that term. There may have been some of them who would not stand tied—who would "slip the bridle," as was said of Mr. Van Buren. [Laughter.] Of all the Conventions that met, I have no idea there were so many cunning ones as in the Douglas gathering. They know how to fling dust in the popular eyes as well as any set of men I ever saw. They were busily engaged in fixing up their platforms in such a manner as to get the disbursement of that little bill of $60,000,000, which is annually expended by the Government.

LINCOLN'S CONSERVATISM.

Those who met at Chicago, I think, were about like the rest of us. They were composed of two classes. One class consisted of those who informally organized that party, and laid down the foundation of its policy. They were ultra in their views on the Slavery Question. The other class were the Conservative Republicans. I have often told you, and I believe it, that there is not a more conservative State in the whole United States than the one in which we live. [Applause.] I have told Southern representatives that there could not be found a more conservative people in the world than ours, or a people more prepared to recognize the rights of the North and the South, under the Constitution, to every possible extent.

The question which arose when that Republican Party met was, which of the classes which composed it should prevail? Mr. Seward was understood to be the advocate of the Higher Law. He had proclaimed the doctrine that Slavery could not exist anywhere—that it was illegal even in the States, and could be abolished where it now exists, by the recommendation of Spooner's book, which is far more dangerous than Helper's, because it denies that there is any legal Slavery anywhere in the United States. This book insists that Slavery being against the law of nature the States have no right to enslave anybody—that every negro is by birth and by nature a free man. Mr. Seward indorsed that book—it was a dangerous doctrine. He was strongly pressed in the Convention, but a majority of those composing it, being Conservative men, were not willing to nominate him. *They took Mr. Lincoln because he did not and never had subscribed to the doctrine that all Slavery was illegal.* He holds that Slavery in the States in which it now exists is legal, and that the people of the Slave States have the right to the protection of their slave property—that the Congress of the United States has no right to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the holders of the slaves. He holds that although he insisted that Congress should pass the Wilmot Proviso—yet, when the people came to form their State Constitution, if they decided to have slaves they are legitimately entitled to admission as Slave States into the Union. Therefore, Mr. Lincoln, being more Conservative than Mr. Seward, was nominated, and I believe, from what I can learn upon the subject, that he is chiefly indebted for his nomination to the conservatism of Indiana Republicans—Indiana having always been regarded as one of the most conservative States in the Union. Mr. Lincoln was nominated, as I have said before, upon the ground of his being more conservative than Mr. Seward; hence, we may conclude that the *Southern people ought to have been gratified with the success of conservatism thus far.* I frankly concede to you that I was gratified, and whether I vote for Mr. Lincoln or no, has nothing to do with it. Conservatism has triumphed thus far over ultraism, and *the Party has demonstrated to the country that the great body of the Republicans are conservative* when they could be aroused to the necessity of taking the policy of the party into their own hands. *The Southern disunionists were mortified at the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, because they did not want to see Northern sectionalism giving way to a conservative sentiment.* They did not want to see conservatism in the North. They wanted to see in the Republican Convention at Chicago the nomination of some man who would refuse to execute the Fugitive Slave law; because they desired to say that what they had been telling the people down South was all true.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

Mr. Bell was nominated by a Convention composed of delegates from all the States. I claim for that Convention no superiority over the other Conventions, but this I will say: I believe there never assembled in the United States a body of men, who, for wisdom, calmness, disinterestedness and sincerity, were their superiors, unless it was some of those early assemblages of our forefathers, who were without equals. [Much applause.] They met for the purpose of nominating, proceeding upon the idea that the two other parties were sectional. In that Conventional first vote, and so did all the delegates from this State, for Judge McLean. I was exceedingly anxious for his nomination. He had decided that the Fugitive Slave law was constitutional and ought to be executed. He had given general satisfaction, as a Judicial officer, to the North and to the South. He was an old Whig, a conservative man, popular with the whole country—a man

take, and did take, copious notes of his speech, the most important parts of which I preserved in his own language. These notes are now before me, and I will briefly present the argument, which necessarily and logically leads to "*Protection or Blood.*"

He commenced by saying that he should express his own views, but that the delegate from Alabama, and the people of that State, held the doctrines he should proclaim. He denied that the seceders were disunionists; they had no thoughts of disunion so long as their rights could be maintained under it; but when the Constitution and the Union became oppressive, and no longer secured their rights, then he *would crush both beneath his feet!* If this don't mean "*blood*," what does it mean?

In answer to the question—"What do the Seceders want?"—he said they wanted an equal right in the Territories—an equal right to the enjoyment of every species of property within them; and they demanded that the property should be protected by Congressional legislation, backed by the whole power of the Government. To enforce these views, he assumed that the Territories were common property, and, therefore, that its owners had equal rights within them—that it was not the business of Government to *create* property, but to *protect* it, and that allegiance and protection always go together; that the Federal Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and that the Fugitive Slave law was enacted in view of such recognition, so that a slave in Virginia was a slave in every State and Territory, and that the Fugitive Slave law was a *Slave Code* for each State, and he, therefore, demanded a Slave code for the Territories.

The war of 1812 was made to protect our citizens against British aggression, and the late war against Paraguay was to protect Mr. HOPKINS' right to his property, and the right to use it as he pleased; and from these facts he argued that Congress had not only the right, but that it was its duty to protect the people of the Territories in all their rights, and especially in their right of property, no matter what that property was.

That Congress had the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, he said, must be conceded, for it had abolished the slave pens in Washington, and had prohibited the sale of slaves in the District of Columbia. If Congress had the right to do this it had an equal right to protect slave property elsewhere. The doctrine of non-intervention, as promulgated at Cincinnati, was at first understood at the South to mean that Congress should not intervene to *establish* or *prohibit* Slavery in the Territories; they supposed that the right or duty to *protect* was a conceded point, but they were mistaken, deceived, cheated. Upon this point Mr. SCOTT was very emphatic; he said the next platform should not be liable to more than *one* construction, and that he and his friends would *never yield the principle of protection*, and that, if they were deprived of it, they "*would raise the standard of Rebellion, and then it would be* PROTECTION OR BLOOD!" He paused a moment, apparently for applause; none was given; when he proceeded: "*Perhaps the time to strike had not yet come; they might wait a little longer; but when the hour did come they would be ready to strike with power and effect.*"

These were his words, as I wrote them down from his own lips, and no intelligent man can read his *Journal*, and doubt the truthfulness of my report. V.

The Question of Disunion.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES L. SEWARD OF GEORGIA.

Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, of Georgia, was recently styled an infamous calumniator by Hon. W. L. YANCEY. Mr. SEWARD has written a letter, dated at Thomasville, Geo., Aug. 23, in reply to this assault, in which he declares that he is ignorant of having said anything in his speeches at which Mr. YANCEY could take offence. He adds:

"I did at Petersburgh attempt to establish that the course pursued by Mr. YANCEY and the Seceders from the National Democratic Convention, and the consequent division of the Democratic Party, was favorable to the election of LINCOLN, and that intelligent gentlemen could not fail to see the effect of their action, and that unless such an object were desirable, a division of the Democratic Party for the causes assigned was wholly inexcusable. And this I repeat now. I further said, in the same connection, that my impression was that the South had determined, in the event of the election of LINCOLN, to dissolve the Union. That I regarded the conduct of Mr. YANCEY and his followers as leading to this result; and that, judging from their mode of action, they must desire a dismemberment of this Confederacy. These are my opinions now.

This division of the Democratic Party may cause the election of LINCOLN. And what then? If a dissolution of the Union should follow, will not the responsibility be upon the Seceders, who have brought about a schism of the Democratic Party upon a new and useless issue.

Suppose neither of the candidates get a majority in the Electoral College; has not Mr. YANCEY insisted that Southern Representatives would be justified in seceding to defeat an election, before the House of Representatives, of an objectionable man to the Presidency? The first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, says: "But in choosing the President by the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States, and the majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice." The secession of twelve States will prevent an election by the House of Representatives.

The present representatives in Congress, most of whom are Seceders, must make the election, (if at all,) provided no election is made by the people; and should the Southern States secede and prevent an election, the Union could not stand the shock. Does not the past conduct of the Seceders foreshadow what their future policy will be? For these reasons and upon these premises I have argued that there was, in my opinion, a purpose to destroy this Government.

I have argued that intelligent men understood the effect of their movement, (concerted and agreed upon,) and that they certainly intend to accomplish the object which would legitimately result from their conduct.

The prominent position which Mr. YANCEY took in the secession from the Democratic Convention, the disunion sentiments attributed to him, and which are apparent from his public declarations, has subjected his acts justly to criticism; and I cannot admit that his public career is exempt from scrutiny, or his opinions from proper review and just commentary.

I shall exercise the full freedom of speech in regard to public men and measures in this canvass, and shall draw my own inferences from their acts as to the effect which they will produce upon the country, avoiding personal offence to any one.

I am a native of the South, born on the soil of Georgia, largely interested in slave property, and shall judge for myself what is due to Southern honor and Southern rights, and express my opinions freely and fully.

I have carefully endeavored to avoid personalities, yet I shall not be deterred from reviewing the public opinions and acts of others, by the dirty language of a foul-mouthed conspirator against the Government, whose heart, throat and tongue is tainted with a libelous and slanderous intent against every man who may differ with him in opinion. I mean WM. L. YANCEY, of Alabama.

I occupy a defensive position and intend to maintain my opinions, let what will come. I desire peace with all men, and hope it shall always regard the feelings of others; but when assailed thus, without knowing why or for what, I shall defend myself, if necessary, to the last extremity. Very respectfully,

JAMES L. SEWARD.

Political Miscellany.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

Difficulties originating in politics are becoming quite frequent at the South. On the 16th, Dr. MITCHELL and Mr. GANTT, opposing candidates for Congress in the late election in Arkansas, fought a duel in the Indian Nation. Mr. GANTT, the successful aspirant, was killed. R. W. HAYWOOD and J. R. MCCANN, Electors on the Breckinridge and Douglas tickets respectively, became very much excited in the course of a discussion at Charlotte, Tenn., when Mr. HAYWOOD charged that in making a certain statement Mr. MCCANN had uttered a lie. Mr. MCCANN retorted, and was about to strike his opponent when friends interfered. A few days ago, JOHN C. YANCEY, Jr., assailed Col. LEIBELS, of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation*, for an attack which he had made, through the columns of that journal, upon his father. Col. LEIBELS attempted to ward off the blows of the cane which his assailant used with an umbrella, but was only partially successful, for he received a severe cut across his eye and temple.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN MESSRS. CLEMENS AND YANCEY.

The Huntsville, Ala., *Democrat*, of the 22d, contains the following letter to the editor of that paper:

DEAR SIR: I was both surprised and pained, on reading the following editorial article in the *Independent* of this date:

"MESSRS. YANCEY AND CLEMENS.—In his speech in Memphis on Tuesday last, Mr. YANCEY took occasion to speak of Hon. JERE. CLEMENS in a sneering manner, applying to him the offensive epithet of 'political Hessian.' Mr. CLEMENS has addressed a note to Mr. YANCEY, demanding an explanation. The note was handed to Mr. Y. on yesterday morning, as he passed here on the cars, on his way to Georgia. We will publish the facts in the case next week."

My note to Mr. YANCEY was a private, not a public matter. It did not *demand an explanation*; but simply made an inquiry, and this article appearing as it does, after the publication of Mr. YANCEY's disclaimer of any offensive imputation, seemingly places me in the attitude of seeking a quarrel. It is, therefore, due to my own character to say, that its publication was without my knowledge and contrary to my wishes.

If I had read Mr. YANCEY's card in the Memphis *Enquirer*, my note to him would not have been delivered at all, and I am sure that the editors of the *Independent* were ignorant of the contents of that card, when the editorial, quoted above, was penned.

Mr. YANCEY did, *unasked*, all that I had a right to require; and I hope no portion of my fellow-citizens believe me capable of pursuing such a matter any further. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JERE. CLEMENS.

J. W. CLAY, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.

THE RESULT IN TEXAS.

Returns from five counties in Texas give FLOURNOY, for Attorney-General, 17,364 votes, and 9,403 majority over MCADOO; JOHNS, for Comptroller, 16,861 votes, and 8,309 majority over SMYTH; RANDOLPH, for Treasurer, 17,301, and 9,957 over SHAW.

HON. J. D. ASHMORE A DISUNIONIST.

On returning to his home in Unionville, S. C., a few days since, Hon. J. D. ASHMORE was serenaded by a large number of his friends and admirers. The Unionville *Press* makes the following notice of his remarks:

"After briefly reviewing the positions of the different political parties, he said, in substance, that the hostility of the Black Republican Party to the institutions of the South was of a dangerous, violent and alarming character, as was evidenced by the Harper's Ferry raid, and the insurrection in Texas. That their leaders were bolder, their numbers more numerous, their organization more perfect, and their hatred more bitter than at any previous time. By the election of LINCOLN, (which he regarded as certain,) the Black Republicans will have forced upon us the issue for which they have long striven. In that event he counseled the South to resistance. Upon the election of LINCOLN, the Southern States should assert their sovereignty by recalling their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and should immediately concert measures for a dissolution of the Union."

THAT LETTER.

The following is the letter in which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was informed that he had been nominated for the Presidency, by the Richmond Convention:

RICHMOND, Va., JUNE 26, 1860.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge:

SIR: As President of the Richmond Democratic Convention, I have the very sincere satisfaction of informing you that you have been *unanimously* nominated by said Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, at the next election, and respectfully to request your acceptance thereof.

I shall leave for my home, at Greensborough, Green County, Alabama, early in the morning, where I shall be pleased to receive your reply. With high respect and consideration,

Your obedient servant, JOHN ERWIN.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

The Republicans in Illinois are thoroughly awake. The meetings which are held all through the State in point of numbers and enthusiasm have never before equaled. On Thursday last Senator TRUMBULL spoke at Oquawka to 10,000 Republicans. Nearly 15,000 were at a mass-meeting in Monmouth, Warren County, on Wednesday; Senators TRUMBULL and GUINES were among the speakers. On the same day there were about 8,000 Republicans assembled in mass-meeting at Vandalia, Fayette County, and on Friday Hon. RICHARD YATES and others addressed an audience of 6,000 at Nashville, Washington County. Displays of Wide-Awakes are one of the most attractive features of these demonstrations.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Swissheln is lecturing in Pittsburgh. Women and politics were the topics which she last discussed.

—Mr. Foster, who was recently reelected to the United States Senate by the Connecticut Legislature, has concluded that it is not good for man to be alone, as he is soon to take unto himself a wife. The lady is said to be well known in Washington society.

—Rev. Daniel Worth, who was imprisoned in North Carolina, last Winter, for endeavoring to circulate Mr. Helper's book, has not yet succeeded in raising the $3,000 with which to reimburse the gentleman who was kind enough to become his bondsman. Mr. Worth preached in Cleveland last Sunday for this object.

—Hon. Millard Fillmore heads the Committee of citizens of Buffalo which is to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales at that point.

—Five slaves, a few days ago, took sudden leave of Mr. Edward Bredell, who lives near St. Louis. A woman, sixty years old, her two sons and daughter, aged, respectively, seven, twelve and twenty-one years, made up the party. They succeeded in getting leave to visit a neighbor, and then left for Canada.

—Prof. Lowe is attempting to entice the quarters out of the pockets of Philadelphians. His airship, the "Great Western," with all her appurtenances—the lime-stove, life-boat, &c., &c.—are on exhibition at the Point Breeze Gas-Works.

— It is said that Prof. S. F. B. Morse has an easy chair in preparation for him. The "Morse Fire Insurance Company," of which he will be the President, is soon to be organized.

— Senator J. H. Hammond finds something to do besides attending to political matters. His plantation bids fair to yield an unusually large crop of corn the present season. A single ear, which Senator Hammond exhibited to the editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, had on it twenty-two rows, and one thousand one hundred grains.

— Hon. John B. Haskin, of this State, and Hon. John A. Gurley, of Ohio, have gone to Maine on a trouting excursion. Their friends in Boston entertained them hospitably when they passed through that city on Monday.

— Some of the admirers of Hon. John Sherman, in Sandusky, Ohio, have built a splendid yacht, and named it after him.

— Mining, as well as misery, makes strange bed-fellows. A letter-writer at Pike's Peak tells of having found, on his way thither, an ex-Cincinnati lawyer and a lady who formerly figured on the boards of the Bowery Theatre, united in bonds matrimonial, and keeping a stage station on the Great Plains, 100 miles from civilization. He also came upon a former banker from Leavenworth selling pies in the mines, and one who had been a deacon in a church in Eastern Kansas, keeping a grog-shop which he was not particular to close on Sunday.

—Hon. L. McCully, a graduate of Yale College, and afterwards assistant-editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*, has been elected Speaker of the Hawaiian House of Representatives.

—The people of New-Haven are not disposed to regard Heenan's exhibitions with complacency. But few attended his performance in that city on Tuesday last, and soon after it was concluded the chief actor was himself arrested on a charge of having violated the law forbidding exhibitions by mountebanks, tumblers, &c., &c. He gave bonds to appear before Justice Hollister yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The penalty for each violation of this law is a fine not exceeding $20.0, nor less than $60.

—Eighteen or twenty leading merchants of St Louis have signed a bail bond of $10,000 to secure the release of Mr. J. W. Bissell, who was arrested a few days ago to answer a charge of having been engaged in a conspiracy to burn the Rock Island Bridge. The Chicago *Journal* intimates that if Mr. Bissell should be released, he would be arrested on other charges.

— Rev. Dr. Cahill is lecturing in Rochester. The Irish gave him an enthusiastic reception there on Monday evening.

— *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for the present week, says: "A great number of inquiries, which come from all parts of the country, are continually made of us for our opinion as to whether Heenan and Morrissey are likely to fight again. All we have to say in answer is, that as both men are brave, able and well, and that, as there still exists an 'an irrepressible conflict' between them and their friends, the likelihood is that they will 'come together' again. When that will be no one can say. Heenan is still engaged in his starring tour. Morrissey is now in the city."

—Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, writes letters to his friends in the North, which state that his health is so poor that the physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery.

— President Buchanan draws to Bedford Springs, Va., a crowd of political magnates. Among those now at that famous watering-place are Augustus Schell and Edwin Croswell, of this State; Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington, and Jos. B. Baker, of Philadelphia.

— There is to be an exciting contest this Fall on the Fashion Course. O. P. Harr, of Petersburgh, Va., has matched his colt, *Oysterman*, against *Prophet*, the property of F. Morris, of Westchester County, for $10,000.

—Judge Wm. G. Jones, of Mobile, and Judge Moore, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of the Bark Kate.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

In this case, brought to forfeit the bark for being engaged in the Slave-trade, the claimant appeared and gave bonds to release the vessel from arrest. The District-Attorney opposed the approval of the bond by the Judge, claiming that the surety was not sufficient. The motion for approval was argued by Mr. Donohue in favor of the motion, and Judge Roosevelt in opposition; and thereupon Judge BETTS made the following order:

The above vessel being under arrest at the suit of the United States on a claim of forfeiture for having been employed in the Slave-trade in violation of the laws of the United States, and John J. Diehl, of the City of New-York, being offered as bail on stipulation, in behalf of the claimant in the above cause, and having signed and acknowledged such bond or stipulation conditioned to pay the sum of nine thousand and one hundred dollars, being the appraised value of said vessel, and justified upon oath his ability to respond in the said sum on his undertaking, in such bail bond or stipulation aforesaid; and the United States Attorney having appeared for the plaintiffs and objected to the sufficiency of the said bail and stipulation, and offered evidence in support of said objections; and it appearing to the Court on consideration of the allegations and proofs of the parties respectively, that the bail so offered is adequate and sufficient for the sum aforesaid, it is ordered that the said bail, bond or stipulation be approved, and that the usual order be entered by the clerk for the discharge of the said vessel from arrest in the above action.

The Ravel Troupe in Court.

On the 6th of this month, S. Camille Mathieu was arrested on a warrant issued by the Police Court, Second District, under the act of April 17, 1860, on the oath of his wife, who alleged that he had abandoned her. The Justice, on the hearing, refused to take the evidence of the husband, although he offered himself as a witness to disprove the charges of his wife. The parties have brought reciprocal actions of divorce against each other, on the ground of adultery, the husband was ordered by the Police Justice to find bail in the sum of $300, to be of good behavior, and to secure the payment of $5 weekly to his wife. Gabriel Ravel entered bail for him, and his counsel appealed to the Court of Special Sessions, where the case was this morning decided, sustaining the appeal, reversing the order of the Police Justice, discharging the bail, and entering an exhoneratur on the bond. It was conceded by the counsel for the Commissioners of Police Charities, &c., and by the Court, that the Justice below erred in refusing to take the evidence of the husband when he offered himself as a witness in his own behalf. This is the second time the defendant has been arrested and discharged. He was arrested once before by his wife, on a writ of *ne exeat*, just as he was leaving to fulfill his engagement with the Ravel troupe in Boston, and he was, on motion of his counsel, discharged by Judge SUTHERLAND.

John M. Harrington for the Commissioners, &c.; Abbott & Fuller for defendant.

The Hickey Murder.

The People vs. *John Dunnigan.*—At the last term of the Oyer and Terminer, held by Judge GOULD, in this City, John Dunnigan was indicted for the murder of William Hickey and John Keevan. He was tried for the murder of Hickey, but the jury failed to agree. On application of his counsel, he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 in each case. Satisfactory bail was not procured till yesterday morning, when Mr. William Tuarrin, of No. 25 John-street, Brooklyn, gave the required surety, and the prisoner was released by Judge INGRAHAM.

Custody of an Illegitimate Child.

In re Fanny Krugg.—The petitioner in this case applied to Judge INGRAHAM for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the custody of her infant daughter, Pennie Ephraim. She averred that the child was illegitimate, and was detained by the father, Louis Ephraim, who was an improper person to have its custody. The writ was granted, returnable this afternoon.

Decisions.

Justice BOSWORTH, at Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, in the case of the Belmont Branch of the State Bank of Ohio *vs.* William and Thomas S. Hoge, settled the case and exceptions, and left them with the Special Term Clerk.

Justice INGRAHAM, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, granted the divorce in the suit of Wm. Rauth *vs.* Charlotte Rauth.

The General Term of the Superior Court met, Justices BOSWORTH, PIERREPONT and MONCRIEF, present. They rendered but one decision, viz: in the case of Davis J. Whiting *vs.* Marcus C. P. Kimball, ingleaded with Charles L. Cornish, in which the motion was denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 30.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 reg.	102⅞	320	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	20½
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90¾	450	do b30	20⅝
5,000	do	90½	50	do	20⅜
10,000	do	90¾	100	do	20⅝
4,000	Vir. State 6s	90½	5	M. S. & N. Ind. G.S.	44
2,000	N. C. State 6s	99	200	do	43½
1,000	Mo. State 6s	81¾	100	do	43¼
2,000	do	81¾	300	do	43¼
5000	Louisiana St. 6's	98	100	do s15	43
1000	Br'k.CityW. L'n.	103	60	Panama Railroad	125
4000	Erie R.Con.Bs., '71	55	90	Cleve. & Pitts. R	103⅝
1000	Mich.So.1stM.Bs.	87	200	Ill. Central R. S	85½
2000	Mi b.So.2dM. Bs.	64¼	300	do b10	85½
5000	do	64	300	do	85½
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	80¾	50	do b30	85¾
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.	58	150	do	85¾
8,000	La C. & Mil.l.g.b.	23	200	do	85⅞
2,000	L.E.& W.2d m.b.	48½	100	do s10	85¾
22	Bk. St. of N. Y.	101	100	do b10	86
18	Bank of Commerce	100⅞	100	do b60	86⅝
50	Am. Ex. Bank	103⅛	400	do b60	86⅜
50	Metropolitan Bank	112½	400	do	86
25	Artisans' Bank	98½	80	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	94
65	P. M. Steamship Co.	78	100	Galena & Chi. R. b60	78¾
150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	87½	250	do b30	78½
500	do	87¼	650	do s60	78
5	Second-av. Railroad	99	600	do	78¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b60	84½	50	do b10	78½
100	do s10	84	150	do	78½
730	do	84	100	do b10	78½
300	do	83⅞	100	do s10	78
300	do s60	83¾	800	do	78
350	do	83¾	33	Cleve. & Tol. R	45¾
150	do b60	84¼	200	do	45½
100	Erie Railroad b60	27¾	100	do s10	45¼
300	do	27½	1200	do	45¼
100	do b15	27½	500	do b10	45¼
100	do s30	27½	100	do s10	45¼
200	do	27¼	150	do s60	45
7	Hudson River R.	87	500	do	45¼
50	do b60	57¾	400	do s10	45
100	do s10	56¾	117	do	45
200	do	56¾	450	Chic. & R. I. R.	80
100	do s10	56½	50	do s15	80
500	Harlem R.	17⅜	50	do b10	80
100	do b10	17⅜	50	do s30	80
10	do	17½	200	do b10	79⅞
300	Reading Railroad	45¾	250	do	79¾
200	do b10	45¾	100	do s30	79½
200	do b15	45¾	100	do s10	79¾
500	do s60	45	100	do s15	79¾
100	do s30	45	200	do	79¾
1200	do	45	100	do s10	79½
250	Mich. Cen. R.	70	200	do	79½
150	do	69½			

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90½	350	M. So. & N. I.G. S.	43
20,000	California St. 7's	82	100	do b60	43⅛
9,000	Missouri State 6s	81	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	85
4,000	M. So. 2d M. B	62	500	do b30	86
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B	93	200	do s30	85⅝
300	New-Y. C. R b30	84	100	Galena & Chi. R.	77
250	do	83⅞	200	do	77¼
600	Erie Railroad	27	50	do b30	78
250	Harlem Railroad	17⅜	150	do s30	77⅛
17	Harlem R. Pref	45½	100	do s30	77⅛
150	do	45½	100	Clev. & Tol. R	b10 45⅝
700	Reading Railroad	44¾	200	do	b60 45¼
20	Michigan C. R	69¾	600	do	45⅛
10	do	69	100	do	45
50	do	68½	200	Chic. & Rock Fd R.	79¾
50	do b30	69⅝	1000	do	s30 79½
100	do s10	68¾	100	do	b10 79½
100	do b60	69⅝	200	do	s30 79⅞
300	do	68¾	300	do	b30 80
25	M. So. & N. Ia. R	20	100	do	s30 79½
250	do	19¾	100	do	79¾

New-York Mining Board, Aug. 30.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Cop'r Falls M.Co.	10¾	11	Superior	3½	4¾
Central	8½	9¾	Hamilton	—	—
Franklin	29	30	Columbian	2½	3
Hancock	5	5¼	Gardiner Hill	7	7½
Isle Royale	10¾	11	Guilford	3	3
Minnesota	83½	84	North State	1½	1¾
National	38	—	Silver Hill	1	1¼
Pittsburgh	56	58	Del. & Hud'son.	91	93¾
Quincy	37½	38	Cumberland	14	16
Rockland	24½	26			

The sales were:

200 Isle Royale 11 | 1150 Isle Royale 10¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

There was an animated and somewhat exciting time in Stocks to-day. The decline of ¼@1 ℔ cent., reported yesterday, was followed up by increased offers to sell down the Western list, and these, in turn, induced actual holders to turn out their cash stock, at the lower rates, taking their chances to replace them on time, or for cash, when that most important of all questions in a market like this is answered, to¡wit, the lowest point of the reaction. The two parties thus coming together, or, rather, in collision, as *sellers*, reduced, of course, the circle of *buyers*, particularly at the early Board, and the same state of things was manifested on the Street between the sessions of the Board, at even lower cash figures for some of the Western Stocks. When the Second Board convened, the eagerness to sell was less marked, and, before the list was through with, the buyers again preponderated, influenced in part, no doubt, by the circumstance that Money was less difficult to be come at than reported by one or two of the Commission Brokers on Wednesday, and not likely to be scarce at the legal rate of 7 ℔ cent., should that figure be established as the standard for temporary loans. The speculation closed with considerable animation, the ultimate prices being about ¼@1 ℔ cent. above the lowest sales of the day on the Western Shares, but still below the closing of yesterday on nearly all descriptions. The fluctuations were nearly as follows, beginning with the last price of yesterday afternoon:

New-York Central	84⅛@83⅝@84
New-York and Erie	28⅜@27@27⅛
Hudson River	57⅛@56⅜@56¾
Harlem	18@17½
Reading	45⅝@44¼@45
Panama	124½@125
Galena	78⅝@77@77¾
Michigan Central	71¼@68⅜@69⅜
Michigan Southern	21¾@19¼@20
Michigan Guaranteed	45@43@43¾
Toledo	45½@44¾@45½
Rock Island	81⅜@79¼@80
Illinois Central	86¼@85¼@86

The market at 4 o'clock left off firm, with an improved demand for New-York Central, Illinois Central, Galena and Rock Island, on the Street. The dealings of the day in State Stocks have varied but slightly from yesterday's prices, a fair demand being shown for Tennesees, Virginias and Missouris. The Federal Stocks are higher, 10?¾@ 103 for the 74s, and 102 for the 65s.

There was a good degree of activity or preparation among borrowers in the Money Market early in the day, and the general expectation to one or two o'clock seemed to be that 7 ℔ cent. would be established as the ruling rate among the Brokers. But on later inquiry we found that considerable balances were still offering at 6 ℔ cent., and that the rate had not so generally been advanced by lenders as had been anticipated, while some who made the effort failed to command 7 ℔ cent. The market closed easier than yesterday on temporary loan, and about the same on Discounts, the minimum rate for the latter being 6½ ℔ cent. on some very choice short acceptances, and 7 ℔ cent. on 60 days to four months' prime indorsed bills. The Importers and Domestic Commission houses are disinclined to cash their long-date bills receivable, over the Bank rate of discount, and there is consequently less doing in paper having over 90 days to run.

The change in the rates for Money has a double action upon the Foreign Exchanges. The Importers, who are already well ahead in their payments on the other side are less disposed to hasten remittances, and the Banking houses here more willing to use their means on demand loan at the advanced rates of interest. The business for Saturday's steamers promises at present to be moderate, both in the sale of Exchange and the export of Bullion. The latter will probably fall off to one-half the sum total sent forward last Saturday. Bills on London are 109⅞, and on Paris f.5.14¾.

The following is the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$206,585 85
Payments	118,188 29
Balance	5,802,298 16

The receipts include $132,000 for Customs.

Some weeks since we made mention of the quiet but decided progress which the new Mississippi and Missouri Road had made through all the financial drawbacks of the past three years, and is still making under less discouraging auspices, from its connection with the Rock Island line at Davenport, Iowa, on the Mississippi, to the Missouri River, West. The enterprise has been generally known as Gen. DIX's road, from the name of the President, Hon. JOHN A. DIX, our City Postmaster. The principal contractor and practical manager in Iowa, of late, in pushing the work forward, is Dr. THOMAS C. DURANT, well known in the Rock Island Company. The *American Railway Review*, of this week, has the following well-considered notice of the progress of the line:

"A glance at the map will show that this is one of the most important points connected with the railway development of the great West. It is to connect the Missouri at O'Connell Bluff, near the junction of the Nebraska River, with the City of Chicago, (the grain depôt of the West,) *viâ* Davenport and the Rock Island Railroad, by opening up the centre of the fertile State of Iowa. The track is laid several miles west of Iowa City, and the contractor gives assurance that it will be opened to Marengo, thirty miles west of Iowa City, by the middle of September. This town is surrounded by a rich and populous portion of the State, and the opening of the road to that point will add largely to its business. The rolling stock of the line, we learn, is already taxed to its utmost capacity, and the strife for cars at the different stations, to market the accumulating proceeds of the abundant harvest, has become active and interesting. Time and energy will furnish a satisfactory solution to these slight troubles. The next section of the road, thirty miles, between Marengo and Grinnell, is mostly graded, and a large amount of ties are already delivered. It will be completed early in the Winter or Spring of 1861. Grinnell is one hundred and fifteen miles west of the Mississippi, leaving, when the road reaches that point, only about 200 miles more to complete it to the Missouri. The importance of the line to Chicago, and to the country through which it passes, ought to secure its completion early in 1862. It could be done if the money could be provided within the next six months. The amount of business that the road will command will astonish its most sanguine friends. Beside the trade it would attract from Kansas, Nebraska, and the Upper Missouri, there are 30,000 people at Pike's Peak who would contribute very largely to its traffic. The entire country west of the Mississippi is settling very rapidly, and the direct connection with Chicago and the seaboard which this road would afford would both accelerate the development of that vast fertile region, and secure for Chicago, the Rock Island Road, and the roads connecting with it from the East, a largely increasing and lucrative business. On every account, therefore, it is very important that this line, connecting, as it will, with the Great Central Pacific Railroad, should be completed at the earliest day possible."

On and after 25th August, and until otherwise notified, the New-York and Erie Railroads will charge on all through freights the following rates:

ALL RAIL.

	Fourth class.	Flour.
From Buffalo to Boston	38	75
From Buffalo to New-York	30	60
From Suspension Bridge to Boston	38	75
From Suspension Bridge to New-York	30	60
From Dunkirk to Boston	40	80
From Dunkirk to New-York	32	65

LAKE AND RAIL.

From Lake Erie ports to Boston	45	90
From Lake Erie ports to New-York	37	75

The Canal tolls continue to increase rapidly over the receipts of last year. The increase promises to exceed a million before the close of the season:

Tolls received on all the Canals in this State in the third week of August, 1860	$99,431 19
Tolls received same week in 1859	22,382 27
Increase in 1860	$47,148 92
Whole amount of tolls received in three weeks in August, 1860	$287,080 36
Tolls received same time in 1859	150,950 18
Increase in 1860	$136,130 19
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the third week in August, 1860	$1,441,537 51
Whole amount received same time in 1859	837,201 07
Increase in 1860	$604,336 44

The Philadelphia *Ledger* attributes the late advance on the price of Pennsylvania Fives to within 1 ℔ cent. of par, to the general impression that the recent large purchases were made on account of the State Sinking Fund, and it is expected that probably half a million of dollars hence to the end of November, will be purchased on that account. Last year the State debt was reduced $849,282, and with the increased prosperity in every branch of industry, a million or more, it is not improbable, may be absorbed during the current year.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of Tuesday, says:

"A new feature in the transportation business which the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company have inaugurated, is that of carrying wheat through by rail to New-York, the present high Lake freights enabling them to bid for a share of that traffic. The Wheat is put up in barrels or bags, and this process necessarily restricts the shipment by this route to the choicer qualities. Several thousand bushels were shipped last week, part going through all the way by rail, and part by rail to Detroit and thence by Lake Erie to Buffalo. The present rates on Wheat by this route are:

By all rail to New-York	60c. ℔ 100 lbs.
By rail and Lake Erie to New-York	43c. ℔ 100 lbs.

These rates are equivalent to 30c. ℔ bushel, all rail, and about 25c. *viâ* Lake Erie—the latter being less than the water rate, omitting the additional cost of barrels, because they will be worth nearly as much as new for Flour, if not unnecessarily disfigured after carrying the Wheat."

A meeting of holders to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars of the second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. E. T. H. GIBSON; Hon. RUSSELL SAGE, of Troy, N. Y., was called to preside, and ALBERT G. HEMINWAY, of New-York City, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated fully by Mr. J. G. RICHARDSON, a representative of a large foreign interest in the bonds. After a free consultation by those present, it was moved and carried:

Whereas, An amicable arrangement with the Stockholders is preferable to a resort to legal proceedings, and as it is not desired by this meeting to adopt any measure that would deprive the Stockholders of their interest in the property of the Company, or of a voice in the management of its affairs,

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the Stockholders to choose at the election to be held in October next such Directors as will give to representatives of the second Morigage Bondholders a controlling influence in the management of the affairs of the Company for the coming year, and that Mr. BLAKELY WILSON, of the firm of MESSRS. CAMMANN & CO.; Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, of the firm of MESSRS. E. D. MORGAN & CO., and Mr. HECTOR MORRISON, of the firm of MESSRS. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, are hereby appointed a Committee to take proper measures to carry out this resolution by preparing a list of Directors, subject to the ratification of a future meeting of Bondholders, to be called by them at as early a date as practicable, and submitting the same in due season to the action of the Stockholders.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 7 bbls. Ashes, 16,497 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 35,055 bushels Wheat, 20,568 bushels Corn, 1,856 bushels Oats, 525 bushels Barley, and 596 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., in lots, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in lively request, and sales have been reported of 8,000 bags, at 13¾c.@17¾c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—The reported transactions add up 1,200 bales at steady rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	7	7	7½	7¼
Middling, ℔ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12½	12¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Saturday,) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS—GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WINTER GARDEN—PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—THE LOVE CHASE.

BOWERY THEATRE—HERO OF ITALY—PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP—BRONZE DONKEY—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LIVING CURIOSITIES—WEEN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, NIblo'sSaloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at Albany, and was organized by the election of SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman, JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary, and G. C. DAVIDSON, Treasurer. It has been quite generally reported in various quarters that the Central Committee was decidedly Anti-Weed in its character. This election does not look like it. An Executive Committee was also appointed, at the head of which is Hon. WM. H. FERRY, of Utica. Arrangements were made for carrying on the campaign vigorously.

A speech delivered at Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday evening, by Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, one of the most prominent and able politicians of the State, and the leader of the Bell-Everett Party, will be found in full in this morning's TIMES. He takes a highly conservative view of the Presidential question, and discusses the whole matter in a calm and dispassionate manner. He throws the responsibility for the present distracted condition of the country entirely upon the Democrats, and denounces any attempt at fusion with them—infinitely preferring the election of the Republican candidate to defeating an election by the people.

The Connecticut Republicans held a State Convention yesterday at New-Haven for the nomination of an Electoral ticket. Hon. J. F. BABCOCK presided. A warm discussion took place after the organization relative to the form of the call for the Convention, but it finally ended in an exciting scene of unanimity and enthusiasm. The nominations made for Electors at Large are Hon. C. F. CLEVELAND and Hon. R. S. BALDWIN. Resolutions indorsing the Chicago Platform and candidates were adopted by acclamation.

The amount now in the United States Treasury subject to draft, is $4,336,000—an increase of $215,000 over the sum in hand last week. The receipts from all quarters were $1,216,000, and the drafts paid amounted to $1,104,000.

Advices from Havana to the 27th inst. have been received, by the arrival of the steamship *De Soto* at New-Orleans. The general intelligence is unimportant. The sugar market was dull and quiet.

The Cunard steamer *Etna*, Capt. ANDERSON, left yesterday for Liverpool, with four cabin and sixty steerage passengers. She took out a large cargo of merchandise, but no specie.

The Prince of Wales yesterday paid a visit to St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and other places, received and answered addresses, and returned to Montreal in the evening. At Sherbrooke he created the greatest enthusiasm among the people, by remitting the sentence of a Naval Court-martial, passed many years ago upon a man named FELTON, and restoring him to his former rank of Signal Midshipman, which he held on board NELSON'S flagship at the Battle of Trafalgar. The Prince leaves for Ottawa to-day. A detailed account of the concert at Montreal on Tuesday night, as furnished by our special correspondent, will be found in the TIMES this morning.

The international cricket match at Montreal, between Canada and the United States, terminated yesterday in favor of the latter, who won in a single innings, with forty-six to spare.

The people of Brownsville, Nebraska Territory, had a grand celebration on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the opening of the first telegraph office in the Territory. The line is in perfect working order, and dispatches have been received through from this City.

By the Pike's Peak Express, which arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, $23,000 in gold dust were brought from the Pike's Peak region. The general news is of not much importance.

The Wherryberry Man, Mr. D. U. MARTIN, who rowed from Boston to this City on a fruit diet, left for Albany yesterday, after a pleasant farewell fruit-feast with his friends. He expects to reach Albany next Monday or Tuesday, after stopping at the various points of interest on the route.

Yesterday Judge BETTS heard the motion for the discharge of the slave bark *Kate* from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and decided that the bond offered by JOHN J. DIEHL for $9,200 was sufficient, notwithstanding the objections of the U. S. District Attorney. The *Kate* was accordingly released, and is at liberty, after so long detention, to proceed on her voyage. The only other step required to complete the proceedings in this case, is the discharge of DA COSTA, whose counsel yesterday put forward the name of JAMES W. TRAUTMAN, of Brooklyn, as the eleventh person offering to become bail for that personage. The examination into his responsibility is set down for to-day.

The Stock Market yesterday was animated and excited, with varied fortune through the day to prices for the Western Road shares, which enlist most of the speculation. The figures at one time were 1½@2 ℅ cent. on some descriptions lower than on Wednesday, but in the afternoon the turn was in the opposite direction, the market closing firm on a recovery of ½@1 ℅ cent. New-York Central left off 84 ℅ cent. against 84¼ the day before. The Money Market worked easier, the advanced rate on call having brought a freer supply ou the Street.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat and Corn indicated a further improvement in prices. Provisions were in request. Hops and Rio Coffee were more active. Sugars, Cotton, Hay and Whisky were in demand. Hemp, Naval Stores, Metals, Oils, Rice and Tallow were lightly dealt in. Less activity was discernible in Freights,

GIVING UP THE SHIP.—The Richmond *Whig* (Bell organ,) is disconsolate. It contends that

"To support BRECKINRIDGE at the South is to encourage the friends of BRECKINRIDGE at the North to continue Breckinridge electoral tickets in the field in that section; and to continue Breckinridge electoral tickets, in the field in the Northern States is, in all probability, to insure the election of LINCOLN."

The *Whig* concedes too much or too little,—too much, if its only hope for the Bell ticket is in the withdrawal of BRECKINRIDGE; too little, if it thinks the withdrawal of BRECKINRIDGE would weaken the chances of LINCOLN'S election. It virtually, however, gives up the ship, and has no heart to battle against destiny. Its tone is lachrymose and its fears potent. The symptoms of the party it represents are equally bad, and nothing but a stiff speech from Gov. HUNT will be able to restore its drooping energies.

A Speech for Conservatives.

We publish this morning a speech which will be read with interest by that very large class of reflecting men, who regard the public welfare as of more consequence than any mere party victory, and who cannot see clearly the path of duty in the present complications of political affairs. It was made by Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, a few days since, and has been specially reported for the TIMES.

Mr. THOMPSON is one of the ablest and most highly esteemed politicians of the West. He was an old Clay Whig, and has more recently acted with the Union Conservatives. He was an active member of the Baltimore Union Convention, and assented to the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, with full confidence in their ability, and in the hope that they might be elected. The course of political events, however, and especially the treachery of some in New-York who were pledged to support them, has convinced him that their election by the people is hopeless; and he doubts the wisdom, therefore, of adhering to the ticket which they represent. He denounces, in the strongest terms, the attempt of Union men in this State to fuse with either wing of the Democratic Party, as not only a surrender of principle but as menacing the country with the gravest and most serious calamities. Its only effect on the pending contest, if it has any, will be to defeat a popular choice and throw the election into Congress. Mr. THOMPSON gives some very cogent reasons for deprecating such a result as that in any case; and in this instance he deems it especially objectionable, because it would render highly probable the election of LANE to be the acting President for the next four years. Rather than see any such result, or any risk of it incurred, Mr. THOMPSON declares he would much rather see Mr. LINCOLN elected.

Mr. THOMPSON regards Mr. LINCOLN as eminently conservative,—as thoroughly devoted to the welfare of the country, and as certain to administer the Government with equal and exact justice to all sections. He served in Congress with him and bears cordial testimony to the ability and the eminent integrity and patriotism which he brought to the performance of all the duties of his office. He looks upon his nomination at Chicago, in preference to Mr. SEWARD, as an indication that the great body of the Republican Party is thoroughly conservative in sentiment and purpose, and as utterly disproving all the charges of radicalism and disregard of Southern rights which have been urged against them. He has no fear of disunion or revolution, in the event of his election, and thinks his only embarrassment would arise from the horde of office-seekers, who would pour in upon him from every quarter and every section of the Union. Mr. THOMPSON does not avow his purpose to vote for Mr. LINCOLN; on the contrary, if he could see any possible chance of electing Mr. BELL, he would give him his support. But it is very easy to see that, with his views and opinions of the character and tendency of Democratic misrule, of the general condition of the country, and the urgent need of reform in every department of the Government, he regards the election of LINCOLN as offering stronger guarantees for the public welfare than any other result that can now be reached.

We believe there are very many men in all parts of the country whose political position is very much like that of Mr. THOMPSON. They see objections and difficulties in any path that is open to them. Experience shows conclusively that peace and harmony are not to be sought from any prolongation of the Democratic rule. That party is responsible for the measures and the agitations which have brought the country to its present condition,—and the divisions which now pervade their ranks would render it impossible for either section to restore confidence and repose to the public mind. The course marked out by the Union men tends only to increase and aggravate all the disorders and dangers of the day, by defeating the choice of a President by the people, and making that great office the prize of Congressional corruption and party intrigue. The only alternative lies in the election of LINCOLN; and Mr. THOMPSON submits reasons which may lead those who share his misgivings and his doubts, to the conclusion which he has reached, that this result affords, after all, the best guarantee now to be had for the peace and prosperity of the Union.

MONUMENTS AND THEIR BUILDERS—MEMENTO MORI.—Inscribed on the parapets above the roadway of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, (to inaugurate which, it is already almost forgotten, was the object of the visit to America of the Prince of Wales,) are the names of ROBERT STEPHENSON and ALEXANDER M. ROSS, the engineers of that marvelous triumph of engineering skill. How pathetic the thought that, like that other modern wonder, the *Great Eastern*, which has just left our shores, the *Victoria* should, before it was finished, be but, as it were, a *memento mori* of these its great architects! Before the Bridge was completed, STEPHENSON had passed away to other spheres, and before it received the inaugurating tap of the vice-regal hammer, his not less eminent co-laborer, Ross, had tasted of worse than death in the destruction of his reason and the eclipse of that spiritual light late so luminous, now but

"A jewel hung in ghastly night!"

The cunning and contriving brain in which the ample lines of the great Ship grew stately and sublime—alas! now come to cold obstruction! And of the two masters who designed that iron Epic which carries its majestic sweep over the broad St. Lawrence, the one dead, the other alive, indeed, but with reason unthroned, faculties all ajar, the sweet bells jangling out of tune!

It is strange and sad to reflect that the hopes these great men entertained of seeing the triumph of their genius should thus have been blasted—that they should have passed away with hopes withered, with great and beneficent purposes unaccomplished—with fame and a great place in the world's history perhaps secured, but secured, alas! too late for them to enjoy. But what is there in this world that has not in it something both sad and strange? Even thus, on the very eve of triumph, have fallen the world's bravest and noblest. Poets, philosophers, men of genius, whose names shall live forever, sorrowfully tread the common road toward the great Darkness, and die in gloominess and woe, with no gleam from the aureola with which the future encircles their name!

Is it not pathetic that the planning mind should thus "come to confusion" just on the eve of accomplishment, and ere yet the *idea* had become *actuality*—that the Work should be here with us, real and present, while the Designer, who called the brute inglorious stone and iron into life—the Pygmalion who breathed into it his spirit, and fashioned it in the fire of his creative energy—is forever *absent!* After all, works live only through the life which passes into them from the mind of their creators. Well is it said that the artist, (and in the highest sense may not all beneficent Planners and Inventors also be called *artists?*) lives in his work. This is his perennial monument.

Austria and Italy.

If the Austrian Empire were not the most amazing anomaly of the present age, and the Austrian Government the least consequential of political forces, all anxiety as to the maintenance of European peace might be dismissed at once, so far as that peace depends on the ability of Austria to uphold in Italy whatever still remains of that odious system of authority which afflicted the Peninsula by the grace of His Imperial Apostolic Majesty, from the peace of 1815 down to the war of 1859; for the Austrian Minister of Finance, the successor of Baron BRUCK in the fearful task under which that gifted statesman broke down into a wreck alike of character and of intellect, has just published his official budget, and in doing this has proclaimed to all the world, from St. Petersburgh to Palermo, that Austria has no choice before her but bankruptcy or peace. Never was the solemn denunciation of the Saviour, "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword," more strikingly fulfilled than in the case of this colossal military monarchy. For the last half century, Austria has deliberately undertaken to rule her own dominions and to influence the public policy of Europe by the display of an overwhelming military strength. All the administrative reforms, all the commercial developments upon which she has entered during that time have been completely subordinated to this prime object of her Government. The Empire of which history tells that it grew up under the favor of Venus rather than of Mars, went over to the worship of the God of Battles when the Holy Alliance put Prince METTERNICH virtually at the head of the European system. How the god has rewarded his votary we all know. Hungary, victorious at the gates of Vienna, and reduced to submission only by the humiliating intervention of the Czar; Italy twice wrenched from the grasp of the Hapsburgs, and now menacing the whole line of their dominions, are the results of Austrian fidelity to the law of the bayonet.

But all that Austria has paid in the shame of the state and the blood of its subjects has not exhausted the tribute exacted by the stern divinity whom she has chosen as her idol. At the present moment the public debt of Austria amounts to $1,300,000,000—a sum so vast that it affects one like the astronomical distances, which are indeed as likely to be traversed by Prof. WISE in his balloon as is this capital to be acquitted by the ministers of FRANCIS JOSEPH. Upon this capital, however, an interest of five per cent. accrues, which must be paid if the Government is to hope for the means to meet any new and sudden demand upon the Treasury. This interest alone absorbs nearly one-half the entire actual revenue of the Empire, a revenue which all the efforts of Baron BRUCK utterly failed to increase, the power of taxation having completely exhausted itself in Austria. Vast as is this public debt, one-half of the whole sum has been incurred during the last ten years from 1850 to 1860, and represents, therefore, the extreme capacity of Austria to raise the means for maintaining her military authority in her own provinces, and for conducting a great foreign war; the administration of Hungary and Italy, during the excitement of the Crimean conflict, and the Lombard war of 1859, having imposed this huge burden upon the Empire. The simple accession of military force made necessary by the movements of GARIBALDI, since the Spring of 1860, has swelled the deficit of the national budget for the current year from 87,000,000 to 96,000,000 of florins. In other words, while it cost Austria more than half a billion of dollars to bring herself up to the point at which three great battles drove her from Lombardy forever, and ruined her military prestige in Europe, it has cost her five millions of dollars simply to mount guard over Venetia, at the sound of GARIBALDI'S bugles in Sicily.

How, then, are we to comprehend the possibility of a further effort on the part of this Government to carry out a policy so palpably disastrous even to the objects for which it has been made an article of the Austrian faith?

Austria has learned, during the last year, her complete isolation in Europe as to this policy. She has seen autocratic Russia, enlightened as to the true future of her national activity, repudiate the military assertion of political legitimacy over foreign States as something worse than madness. She has seen her ancient ally, England, cast off all the ties which bound her to the treaties of Vienna, to support, with an ungracious face, indeed, but with a resolute hand, the policy of the heir of St. Helena. She has been forced to meet and deal with Prussia as an equal who has no better aid or comfort to give her than an invitation to follow the lead and imitate the example of the Court of Berlin. Can we, then, believe that in these circumstances Austria will venture once more to tempt the deity who has so drained her life and disappointed her hopes? We fear that in the light of the Austrian past, nothing can be more probable than this vast improbability, nothing more likely than this unlikelihood. Bankrupt, beaten, with nothing before her but the chance of recovering in years of peace and active industry the power to stagger under the load she has assumed, we believe that Austria, if she does not invite Italy to battle by a demonstration in the temper of that passage of the Ticino which carried her a year ago by way of Magenta to Solferino, will assuredly stake her last florin and burn her last cartridge in resisting the universal call of Europe for Italian unity. Her destiny and with that destiny the immediate peace of the world, rest in the hands of a court which has triumphed too often by falsehood and by force to be capable of comprehending that falsehood and force can ever wear themselves out in the grasp of those who use them.

A NEW LINK.—We had telegraphic greeting from Nebraska yesterday. News came flashing direct from the town of Brownsville, for the first time in the history of Telegraphy. A new line of wires stretches away to the confines of civilization, bringing the seaboard into instant contact with the Far West, and tying the newest and tenderest shoot of our family-tree to the parent-stem. Considering the novelty of the occasion, the Nebraskians must be pardoned if they are a little vain of their new advantage. They have actually come into possession of a magnetic battery of their own, with all its paraphernalia of pots and acids; they possess certain miles of copper-wire and a telegraph-office, and probably an operator, who is not more stupid than the average of such functionaries, judged by the standard that Mr. PRESCOTT lays down in his *History of the Telegraph*, and who will commit no more blunders than he can possibly help, so as not to vex the righteous soul of the Nebraska community beyond human endurance. With the extreme East and almost the extreme West thus linked fast together, what more do we need to cement the ties of brotherly affection? Nothing but a Pacific Railroad and a respectable Administration, and one or two other trifles of the kind. Sixteen years have been sufficient to accomplish wonders in the way of telegraphic communication. The first line was opened between Washington and Baltimore in May, 1844. It was but forty miles long. In September, 1860, we have a continuous line from Sackville, N. S., to New-Orleans, and another westward to the half-peopled wilds of Nebraska. Can any one tell whether the next sixteen years will show a corresponding increase,—and if so, what are the countries to be connected?

Texas, Present and Future.

Seeing that Texas belongs to this distracted Union, and that its geography, history and statistics have been the topics of elaborate investigation among intelligent inquirers, among whom Mr. F. L. OLMSTED deserves perhaps a foremost place, it is surprising how much ignorance concerning that State is actually prevalent. Mr. ELI THAYER, for instance, in that Worcester speech, which was reprinted in the TIMES yesterday, classifies Texas with Kentucky, as a State where the element of Slavery has almost ceased to augment, and where the institution, after a short period of stagnation, must presently begin to decline; whereas, so enormous is the yearly increase of slaves—the result of immigration and reproduction—that the number nearly doubles in each period of five years. From indications furnished by the report of the State Comptroller in 1858, there is every reason to anticipate that instead of 58,161, the number in 1850, the census of the present year will present 160,000. This ratio of augmentation is quite equal to that of the most active of the Slave-importing States along the Gulf, and places Texas in a category extremely remote from that occupied by Kentucky.

A correspondent, whose letter also appeared in these pages yesterday, writes from Kansas with equal tendencies to error in regard to Texas. He peoples the Northern and Northwestern Counties with Germans and non-slaveholding colonists from the North, resting an important limb of his argument upon this mistake. Northern Texas has few or no German residents; and in Northern Texas Slavery has as firm a footing and increases as rapidly as in any other portion of the State. The German colonists are to be found in Western and Southwestern Texas. They are estimated to number 50,000. Whole counties have no other than this foreign element, diluted with some relics of the old Mexican population. It is in the centre and to the west of the centre of the State, that Slavery in Texas is the weakest. If a vote were to be taken to-day upon the question of separating the State, it is the conviction of those most familiarly acquainted with the matter, that the line of partition would have to be drawn upon a meridian not far distant from Austin; and that the westernmost of the two possible States would of necessity become the property of free labor.

Many influences tend to insure this fate to Western Texas. Not only is the population, as we have said, chiefly foreign or Mexican, and averse from Slavery, but in the successful working of free laborers in these German communities an example of the value of such industry over that of slaves, is forced upon the attention of the few American planters who have retained their negroes. Nothing, we are assured, is more common in these western counties than for the planter to sell out his slaves and hire the services of his German neighbors. Thus, without agitating the subject, and so provoking the hostility of the East, the Germans are quietly living the institution down. Powerful as this energy is, it is, however, merely secondary to another. Slavery is a cold-blooded institution, sensitive to every touch, and especially alive to foreign contact. It is impossible for it to infringe anywhere upon foreign territory, without danger to its whole system. Hence the value of the belt of Free States separating the South from Canada. Hence the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and Texas. Hence the border struggle to set Kansas as a thinly peopled wilderness accessible to Slavery, between Missouri and the Western territories. Western Texas has already exemplified the indispensable utility of this policy. Slaves have only to pass the Rio Grande, to find shelter, safety and freedom. It is impossible, therefore, to preserve negroes within traveling distance of the Mexican frontier; and impossible to recover them if they pass it. With its usual instincts, the Slave interest, three years ago, demanded the ownership of the opposite banks of the Bravo; and they found President BUCHANAN not unwilling, at their bidding, to take possession with open force of New-Leon, Chihuahua and Coahuila. But the authority was denied by Congress. To the same end are all the labors of Chevalier BICKLEY directed. They will prove, it is safe to predict, as vain as the efforts of Southern leaders to promote by treaty or intervention a dismemberment of Mexico for no other end than to secure such guarantees for Slavery.

By the mere fact, therefore, of the inevitable presence of free laborers, and the equally inevitable absence of slaves, and by force of its geographical position, so much of Texas as lies westward of the capital must become free soil. Two of the five States into which the resolutions of annexation permit the State to be divided, will fall to this westernmost division, while the remainder will be the property of Slavery. From this view of the subject, it will be seen that the argument of our Kansas correspondent lacks probability. The actual agitation in Texas is *not* designed to expel such of the population as are hostile to Slavery; for the agitation does not extend to the section where that population exists. Nor is such agitation a portion of the scheme for splitting Texas into five Slave States; for not only would such division be premature and inadmissible for ten years to come, but if attainable, it would gain two, not eight, Senators for the Slave interest. Four out of the ten Senators acquired must, for reasons we have presented, represent Free States. Other motives must prompt the actual excitement in Texas. As a rule, indeed, men are not apt to burn their dwellings and warehouses over their heads to serve doubtful political objects.

Stocks and Speculation.

When the TIMES took occasion about a fortnight ago to warn the investing public against the sudden fever of speculation in railway securities, which seized upon the New-York Exchange at the first moment of reviving hope for the Western railway interests so long and so cruelly prostrated, we were assailed by a chorus of extremely dispassionate voices, denouncing us as the enemies of the national prosperity and as willful prophets of evil under the bluest of all possible skies. We were informed in language more emphatic than polite, and in one and the same breath, that we were exerting a disastrous influence, and that nothing would come of our malignant efforts. We were requested to understand that the more people gambled in the possible future profits of a great investment, the better it would be for all concerned; that the prosperity of great industries depended not on inducing men to take solid interests in them at remunerative rates, but on keeping their securities as high in the air as a whole Exchange of battledores possibly could; and that we might expect to see the stocks of the most dilapidated companies restored by a single season of tolerably profitable employment for their roads, to an unexampled pitch alike of real and of nominal value.

We have been quietly awaiting for the last two weeks the confirmation of all these acrimonious lessons, and the facts which were to rebuke our "sensation" articles, as our cotemporaries were pleased to style our simple exposition of what we regarded as a peril for the substantial interests of the country. During these weeks, the causes upon which our critics relied for bringing us to confusion have been steadily at work. The demand for money has not so advanced as to press very closely upon the facilities extended by the banks to speculation. The prospect of a fair demand for our Western crops in Europe and at home remains as bright as ever. The enthusiastic combinations of operators determined to "sustain" the market are as busy as before. And what is the result? That a fortnight after the "end of the reaction" we find the stocks of the leading speculative roads ranging from two to five per cent. lower than the point then pronounced the "jumping-off place," and no symptoms appearing of a renewed upward tendency: yet the receipts of the Western roads for three weeks of August are now ascertainable, and the business of the country at large has continued to improve. In spite of all which, our assertion that the high Exchange prices of certain Railway Securities had been created, not by the commercial prosperity of the roads, but by the schemes of operators, persists most obstinately in verifying itself by a gradual decline in these prices towards a tenable and rational standard. The curiously marked "decrease of increase" in the receipts of some of these roads as compared with the prophecies of the early Summer, may, no doubt, account in part for this rapid vindication of our position. One of the leading Western roads, for instance, which showed an increase of $29,000 on its business of the second week in August, shows an increase of only $23,000 on the business of the third. Several others are beginning to subside in a like proportion. But the real secret of what is called the "weakness" of the market we prefer to look for in the haste of speculators to escape from their own card-house before it comes down about their ears, and in the awakened intelligence of the general public, which may perhaps learn, after all, that a single bird in the hand is really and practically a better investment than a whole flock in the bush.

PROGRESS OF THE FUSION IN NEW-YORK.—The great Fusion movement does not gain strength very rapidly. The game is somewhat too transparent for great success. It is never very good policy to spread a net in sight of its intended victims. The confidence of the mass of the people in political leaders is never overwhelmingly strong. It is generally supposed that they will bear watching,—that some selfish aim lurks under their clamorous professions of patriotism,—and that it is always safe to receive their protestations and enticements with very many grains of allowance. But an *open* bargain for the transfer of votes is something quite new in the history of political leadership. Gov. HUNT seems to be entitled to the credit of the invention,—which need not be patented, as it is not likely to be infringed.

The Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party has been industriously coaxed to join the coalition. The Douglas State Committee yesterday passed a resolution appointing a Committee to hunt up recruits—to confer with "*any* political organization" that desires to come in! This is throwing out a drag-net; but it seems by no means certain to catch the Breckinridge men. They seem inclined to be stubborn. It actually looks as if they thought politics meant something more than beating your opponents. JAMES T. BRADY has accepted the nomination for Governor. This does not look like backing down. On the contrary, it looks very much like fighting the battle through. Thus far the party has taken no step which looks like fusing with—which would be simply surrendering to—the Douglas wing of the party.

In point of fact the Breckinridge men—the Old-Hunkers, those who refuse to yield to the advancing sentiment of hostility to Slavery as a political power—have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by a coalition. They would simply merge themselves in a party which they would be utterly powerless to control, and would become merely the instruments and tools of their most bitter opponents. A victory for the party would be no triumph for them,—nor would they share either its honors or its more substantial rewards.

TOO MUCH PRINCE.—A little royalty is an excellent thing in its way,—a capital sauce for the solid meats of daily life among us Democrats. But it won't do *to* take too much of it at once. Our people are beginning to have a little too much of the Prince. The fact is, our Jenkinses have been so minute and literal in their descriptions of his looks, acts, ways, and so forth, that nothing is left for the imagination, while the other faculties are absolutely fatigued by the recital. There is actually some danger that our people may get tired of the whole affair before the Prince arrives; and we think New-York would actually survive it if he were not to come here at all. The Boston *Courier* asserts that he has actually determined to "avoid New-York," and it will probably be astonished to find that the City has not gone into sackcloth and ashes at the announcement. It is some consolation to know that he *is* going to Boston. It is quite proper that the provincial towns should have a chance now and then at these little distinctions, and as we had the Japs it is only fair that Boston should be gratified now. The *Courier* complacently pronounces the decision of the Prince to avoid New-York and visit Boston, "the wisest thing he has done since he has been here." Perhaps it is;—but he won't do it, nevertheless. He could no more go back to England without having seen New-York, than he could return without having landed at all. But we hope he will go a day out of his way to gratify the Bostonians.

DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has discovered what Mr. DOUGLAS is after in Virginia. It says:

"It is an unaccustomed sound for Democrats to hear their party friends abused and vilified as Mr. DOUGLAS is doing, *while he has no word of condemnation for Lincoln.* He is doing faithfully the work of a Black Republican emissary. He utters no uncertain sound. The defeat of the Democracy, and the triumph of LINCOLN, are objects which cause him to stump the country. In none of his speeches has he uttered a sentiment against Mr. LINCOLN—in all, he has *shamefully and falsely* assailed the man whose support he but recently sought. The people of Virginia are not blind enough not to see that Mr. DOUGLAS' conduct is giving aid and comfort to LINCOLN, and his friends in Virginia—true and faithful sons of the old State—will never follow him, leading, as he does, to Black Republicanism."

This will be news to the Republicans. It never occurred to them that DOUGLAS was in favor of LINCOLN, nor has the Illinois Democrat ever before shown himself chary of throwing hard epithets at the Illinois Republican. If Mr. DOUGLAS is reticent about Mr. LINCOLN during his Southern canvass, we beg the *Enquirer* and all other Southern journals, to remember that he travels to fight the Disunionists, not to abuse Republicans or Republican candidates, where he has no chance of getting a single vote. The game is an even one, and it is of no sort of consequence whether DOUGLAS whips BRECKINRIDGE, or BRECKINRIDGE trounces DOUGLAS. The North will take care of the Presidency after all.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The London *Times* gives the average of deaths per week in the British metropolis as 1,227. In New-York the average is about 550. Estimating the population of London at two and a half millions, and of New-York at one million, these figures would show that the mortality in London and New-York is exactly the same. New-York, however, ought to be infinitely more healthy than the British metropolis. With a river on either side, and such opportunities as it possesses for effectual drainage, this City should be far from unhealthy. Though our mortality does not exceed the mortality of London, we are still behind the British in all measures of sanitary reform. Sanitarians declare it to be quite possible to diminish by ten per cent. the number of deaths that occur in New-York. If this be true, the subject is surely one that deserves more attention than it receives from legislators and philanthropists.

Naval Movements Towards the Gulf—Ships Ordered Thither.

The intelligence from Washington touching the movements in the Navy Department has created some excitement in naval circles, and there appears to be a general expectation among the officers not in active service that they may be summoned at any hour to report themselves for duty on board of some of the ships about to be dispatched to the Gulf. Unusual activity prevails at the different Navy-yards, much to the relief of the multitudes of workmen who rely upon that kind of employment; and a natural curiosity prevails to ascertain the cause of the sudden stir. It is evidently the intention of the Government to make a demonstration in the Gulf, as there is already concentrated in those waters a larger naval force than we have ever had since the Mexican War. In comparison with England, however, our force is very inferior, they having 21 ships of all kinds and 3,470 men, while the French have 8 vessels of war and some 1,500 men. Besides the steamers of the second class, which are regularly employed in cruising for slavers on the coast of Cuba and other islands, we have the following first-class vessels of war already on the ground, or under orders for sailing:

	Tonnage.	Officers and men.	Guns.
Sloop-of-war Savannah, Capt. Jarvis, flag-ship of Gulf Squadron, at Vera Cruz	900	300	22
Steam-frigate Susquehannah, on her way to the Gulf	2,445	340	18
Steam-frigate Powhatan, at Philadelphia, went into commission on Tuesday for the same destination	2,415	320	6
Steam-corvette Brooklyn, at Chiriqui, with the Isthmus surveying party	3,000	200	20
Sailing-frigate Sabine	1,726	500	50
Sloop-of-war St. Louis	700	240	22
Sloop-of-war Falmouth	703	100	12
Total	11,989	2,000	144

To these may be added the steamers *Fulton, Water Witch, Mohawk, Crusader* and *Pocahontas*, with an aggregate of 2,776 tons, 565 officers and men, and 21 guns. All these vessels find constant employment in looking after the pirates and slavers of the Gulf, and could hardly be withdrawn except in an emergency. To strengthen this comparatively feeble force, orders have been issued to equip for sea forthwith the steam-frigate *Wabash*, now lying dismantled at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the corvette *Germantown*, at Norfolk, the latter to be put in commission and be ready by the 15th of September. The *Jamestown, Saratoga* and *Pawnee*, also at Philadelphia, and the *Richmond*, at Pensacola, are to be got ready for active service.

A large quantity of ammunition has been sent from this port to the *Powhatan*, and it is expected that she will sail on the 4th of September.

Amusements.

REOPENING OF THE OLD BOWERY.—Under new management, and very altered circumstances, this theatre, memorable in the history of the City, was reopened last night. It has undergone complete renovation, and is as handsomely, and at the same time, as chastely decorated as any theatre in Broadway. To the good taste of Mr. GEORGE WOOD, the new lessee and manager, this improvement is to be credited. Nor was this the only improvement. A much higher order of performances than have usually been exhibited here, were introduced, and instead of the blue fire melodrama, the "Lady of Lyons" was put on the stage, with accessories that would not have disgraced any theatre in the City. Mrs. RYAN (KATE DENIN) personated *Pauline*, and accomplished the character very much to the satisfaction of the audience, if applause and showers of bouquets are any indications thereof. *Claude Melnotte* was quite respectably played by Mr. E. L. TILTON. He was, perhaps, not too melodramatic for sensation purposes, but his abilities would be improved by a diminution of muscular power. The whole performance was exceedingly creditable, and Mr. WOOD deserves the praise of the public for his effort to improve the taste of the patrons of his theatre. As it appeared last night, it was only second to the best of the Broadway establishments.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mr. JEFFERSON takes his benefit to-night in the character of the "American Cousin," on which occasion that comedy will be positively performed for the last time. The theatre will close for repairs, and will not be reopened until the middle of the ensuing month, when Miss LAURA KEENE will resume the sceptre. If all Mr. JEFFERSON'S friends should give him a call to-night, it would need six theatres to contain them. Those intending to be present, who have not yet secured their seats, should be there before the doors are opened.

—Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, Superintendent of the North Carolina Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb for the past eleven years, has resigned his place, and is succeeded by W. J. Palmer. Mr. Cooke will assume the charge of the Asylum in Georgia, of which he will be a capable and intelligent conductor.

American Art—Recent Works of American Artists.

It is of course a well-recognized canon of æsthetic law in all polite circles that it is impossible to make America picturesque or American life poetic. Mr. LONGFELLOW indeed takes us with him into pleasing glimpses of American forest scenery, and touches the heart with the pathetic incidents of an American love-story; but the sorrows of Acadia wear an old-world dress, and Evangeline drifted down the great Mississippi in the days before steam. Who shall dare ask us to look at the nature about us as if there lay upon it the same light that charmed the soul of Claude into his pencil; or to see the dreams of Phidias still breathing in the image of the Almighty as it treads the common ways of the Western World to-day?

Our artists in color and marble—our painters and sculptors—ought to be the first to take this great liberty with us; for the appeal which external beauty makes to the eye is more immediately unanswerable than the plea of moral greatness or spiritual interest for recognition. Given a man or woman with courage enough to attempt, and power enough to achieve, a noble picture or statue out of American life, and both the critical judgment and the casual glance must be conquered by it. Our landscapists have done us good national service in this way already. Our sculptors hardly so much; neither Mr. BROWN'S "Washington," nor Mr. MILLS' "Jackson," (though we hope no friend of Mr. BROWN will fancy that we couple the two works on an equal level) being precisely of a nature to inspire the world with faith in the capabilities of American heroism for perpetuating itself in beauty, while of CRAWFORD'S grand monumental group at Richmond a final and righteous verdict cannot yet be wisely rendered. And now we have here in New York two new determinations, of no inconsiderable importance, in the right direction.

At the Crayon Art Gallery in Broadway, already favorably though newly known as an incipient little Luxembourg, for the benefit of living American Artists, Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN has just exposed to public admiration and criticism, the first really triumphant effort ever made to paint the Bay and City of New York, as the "seeing eye and understanding heart" behold them.

Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN'S fame, as our readers know, is Italian rather than American. He has lived in Italy so long and loved its glorious beauty so well (for there is something almost caressing in the delicate Wordsworthian fidelity of expressive detail which has made this artist's name synonymous with patience in the art-catalogue of our contemporary criticism) that nine men in ten, no doubt, will meet the announcement of an American landscape from his easel with a smile of prophetic incredulity. "Of course," they will say, "Mr. BROWN has painted us a very true and loyal picture of New-York and its Bay, so far as the forms and masses of the scene are concerned, for his eye and his hand have become one in these matters, and he would probably die of a misplaced brick in a garden wall; but then we shall not see New-York for all his fidelity. We shall see something like a mirage of New-York in the Bay of Naples, or a dream of New-York on the Lagunes; something no more like New-York than LONGFELLOW'S *Paul Fleming* is like a young American on his travels."

This we aver is what nine men in ten will say, and as usual nine men in ten will be wrong. Mr. BROWN'S landscape of New-York Bay is no less true in the spirit and light of the whole than in the minute—the almost infinitely minute features which make it up. In looking at it you are reminded how truly it may be said of the patience of genius, that like the elephant's trunk it can shake the forest and pick up a pin. With all the temptations in his way, of a sky which constantly simulates the skies of Lombardy just so closely as to deceive the hasty glance of the amateur, and of a natural composition in the landscape which strangely recalls the outlines of Venice floating upon her still green waters, Mr. BROWN has completely emancipated himself from his past experience, put the Apennines and the Adriatic behind him, and set down upon his canvas precisely what he saw before him from the cool, verdure-clad heights of Hoboken—New-York and New-York Bay, miles of gleaming city, sleeping with a soft and stately grace within the azure arms of rivers that widen grandly to the sea. The point of view which Mr. BROWN has selected for his work, was selected before him by one of the most ardent and intelligent admirers of New-York for a home. In the foreground of Mr. STEVENS' villa at Hoboken, with the graceful yacht squadron quietly at anchor far below, and the white ferry-steamers dotting the broad reach of waters across to the City, the artist stations himself and the spectator. The foreground is studied with equal force and feeling. The fine, half-frosty haze of early morning on these rocky heights, shimmers over the foliage, and glistens on the stones in the cool, clear light of the growing day. Over the city sleeps and glides another city of morning clouds, tinged with the pure splendors of the newly-risen sun; greys and ambers warming the whole landscape, yet without a glow; the myriad roofs and walls and spires of the city glimmer together into one general glory of rosy light, caught and concentrated with singular tact on the picturesque circle of old Castle William, from which the eye passes dreamily onward and outward down the Bay. Vastness and beauty meet, multiplicity of detail and harmony of sentiment kiss each other, throughout this composition, so loyal in all that it stoops to, so free and bold in the sweep of its high design. Once more we repeat that in this picture Mr. BROWN has idealized New-York without falsifying it, and proved to every man who is fortunate enough to possess a pair of eyes, that Hoboken may one of these days take its place with Posilippo, and New-York Harbor with Naples Bay, among the spots which people should be content to end their lives with seeing. Is Mr. BROWN, who has done us this justice, a New-Yorker himself? This we do not know; but a New-Yorker, Miss EMMA STEBBINS, who has done like justice to still other features of our life, undoubtedly is; and the great City may well rejoice in her daughter. Sculptresses (since we must use so odious a word,) are a feature of the age we live in, and America has contributed her proportion to the common glorification of the female chisel. Yet, at the risk of sharing the fate of Orpheus, we shall venture to say that the promise of a new work by the said female chisel does not commonly elate us. Our reasons we may hereafter put forward; for the present we state the fact only that the reader may excuse the warmth with which we may have been inspired in the case of the delightful disappointment prepared for us by Miss STEBBINS' statuettes of the "Miner" and the "Sailor," and by her incomparable bust of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. We have already spoken in these columns of one of these works, the "Miner," described with no stint of praise in a letter from Rome, which we published more than a year ago. With its companion figure of the "Sailor," this statue was then pronounced the finest achievement in marble yet reached by female genius at Rome. We took the praise at the time with a pinch of salt; but it is our duty now to say that we have thrown the said salt over our left shoulder.

One of these days, perhaps, the fortunate proprietor of these prizes may give the public an opportunity of testing the accuracy of our words; but in the interval, we risk ourselves frankly on an unqualified indorsement of our Roman correspondent. The whole spirit of American labor, honest, fearless, young, high-spirited yet manly, dignified, respectful and self-respecting, speaks in these stately and graceful figures. Modern in face as in costume though they be, the antique art itself revives in the typical beauty which breathes from them. For they have grown up, not out of a sentiment only, but out of a serious and sustained study of anatomy, which indicates itself in the masterly poise and harmonized vigor of the figures. In the ideal refinement of the treatment you recognize a woman's thought and a woman's eye; but in the laborious, earnest accuracy striven for throughout, a sense appears of the supreme value of defined and logical expression which the common, and, as we heretically believe, the correct opinion of sages and scholars, refuses to the daughters of Eve.

This is equally true of Miss STEBBINS' bust of Miss CUSHMAN, although the most superficially striking quality of this very remarkable portrait is the feminine softness and purity, the positive radiance of the atmosphere it carries with it. The grander features of Miss CUSHMAN'S head are familiar to all who know the tragic artist; the womanly nature of the woman comes to us in this bust translated by a woman's intimate tenderness. The face is full of what the Germans, who don't stick at trifles when they want to utter their minds, call "inwardness;" full, not of the fame which flickers and burns into life on the stage, but of the enduring qualities which make fame worth having when it is won. Of course, this peculiar and fascinating merit of the bust in question must be carted largely to the account of a peculiar intimacy between the artist and the sitter. But it is a high artistic merit nevertheless, for who thinks the worse of RUBENS as an artist that he painted his own portrait better than the portrait of anybody else? It is an early stage in art at which the skillful hand can reproduce what the head calmly elaborates. To carry steadily the full cup of feeling, and put into the stern and rigid categories of expression the finest and most tremulous motions, is a far higher flight of power; and it is because we recognize in Miss STEBBINS' works the consciousness of this truth, and the capacity to face its demands, that we predict for her on the strength of what we have already seen, a place among the elect of an art which, with Mr. HAWTHORNE'S and Mr. RUSKIN'S permission, we do not believe has the slightest intention of dying, to oblige a theory.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

DETAIL OF OFFICERS FOR WEST POINT—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The following is a detail of officers for duty at the Academy at West Point to report the 1st of September: Tactical Department. Brevet-Major Reynolds, Third Artillery; instructor and commandant. Lieuts. Griffin, Forny and Hood; Ethical Department, Lieuts. Piper and Breck; Spanish Department, Lieuts. Williams, Owen and Bush. Lieut. Webb will be relieved from duty at the Academy.

The President has appointed JOSEPH DOWDALL Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, in place of DAWSON, deceased; HENRY SNYDER, Jr., of Baltimore, Special Agent, *vice* MAGUIRE, deceased; and reappointed WM. G. BOGGS Postmaster, at Springfield, Ohio.

The receipts into the Treasury, last week, were $1,216,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,104,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,336,000, being an increase of $215,000 over the sum on hand last week.

Lieuts. Wyman, Warley, Breese, Cummings, Shepperd and Lozier; Surgeon Ward and Chief-Engineer Warner have been ordered to the steam-frigate *Richmond*, now fitting out at Norfolk. They are to report themselves for duty on the 25th of September. Her commander has not yet been designated.

From Albany.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Republican State Central Committee met to-day. Twenty out of twenty-four members were present. The Committee was organized by the appointment of SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., of New-York, Chairman; JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, Secretary; and G. C. DAVIDSON, of Albany, Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was appointed: Hon. WM. H. FERRY, of Utica; and Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, of New-York, together with the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. Efficient measures were adopted for carrying on a vigorous campaign.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Thursday, Aug. 30.

Twenty-three thousand dollars in dust was brought in by express from the Peak last night.

There is no general news of any importance. Mining news is rather encouraging. One quartz mill in Lake Gulch had taken, for three weeks, $2,300 per week, with a ram of six hammers, and other mills are doing well. CLARK, GRUBER & Co. are coining the dust to a considerable extent. Their transactions in dust some days exceed $20,000.

Silver has been discovered, but to what extent is not yet known.

Opening of the Telegraph to Brownsville, Nebraska.

BROWNSVILLE, N. T., Thursday, Aug. 30.

There was a grand celebration in this place last evening in honor of the opening of the first telegraph office in Nebraska Territory. A salute of 34 guns was fired, and bonfires, fire-works, music, speeches, &c., were the order of the evening, and the best feeling prevails throughout. The line is in fine working order. Dispatches from New-York City of this date were received here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *De Soto* from Havana with advices of the 27th arrived here to-day. General news unimportant.

The sugar market was dull and quiet, at 8¾c@8¾c. The exports of the week footed up 24,500 boxes. Stock in port, 220,000 boxes. Molasses quiet. Sterling Exchange, 15@15¼ per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, 4@4¼ per cent. premium. Freights firm.

Fire.

AN ICE-HOUSE BURNED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Kershow Company Knickerbocker ice-house on the Schuylkill River was burned this afternoon. Loss, $10,000. Insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York, and the Jersey City Insurance Company. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

PITTMAN'S warehouse and several adjoining wooden buildings were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $16,000; partly insured.

The International Cricket Match.

THE UNITED STATES VICTORIOUS OVER CANADA.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Cricket Match between Canada and the United States terminated about noon to-day. The Americans won in one innings, with 46 to spare. United States, first innings, 169; Canada, first innings, 45; Canada, second innings, 78.

Sad Accident at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 30.

JOHN H. HYDE, of New-York, while ascending the staircase of the Burnet House this afternoon, fell over the balustrade head-foremost, to the floor beneath, killing him instantly.

Nomination for Congress.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Democrats of the Seventeenth District have nominated HENRY G. FOOTE, Esq., of Ogdensburg, for Congress.

Military Reception at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 30.

The Highwood Guard of Hoboken, and Blues of New-Haven, arrived this morning, and were received by a detachment of the Second Regiment.

Obituary.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 30.

ROBERT PARKS, Collector of this port, died today, at noon.

A STRANGE CASE OF POISONING.—A sad tragedy occurred at a picnic held at Cedarville, Herkimer County, a few days since. Two men, named PLATT and WILCOX, who had long been on bad terms in consequence of the improper intimacy which the latter supposed PLATT had had with his wife, met, and after abusing one another for some time, apparently agreed to let the matter drop. WILCOX invited PLATT to take a drink, but no sooner had he done so than he exclaimed "WILCOX, you have poisoned me." He replied, "You can't prove it." This occurred at 10 o'clock in the evening, and before 12 o'clock PLATT was dead. WICOX was also taken ill immediately but is now recovering. It was said that WILCOX told his family that he had poisoned PLATT, and that they, supposing that he (WILCOX) would die, had revealed the secret. An inquest was held, several physicians were called, and PLATT'S stomach, lungs and brains were taken to Albany for analysis. It is supposed that strychnine was the poison used. The result of the analysis is not yet known.

Complete census returns show that the present population of Detroit, Mich., numbers 46,834. Those who fancied that the figures would be 75,000 are much disappointed.

TURF INTELLIGENCE.

Great Sale of Blood Horses in Woodford County, Ky.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 24, 1860.

Having attended, this week, some large sales of fine thorough-bred and trotting-horse stock, in Woodford County, Ky., I send you a brief report of the sale at Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER'S place, "Woodburn Farm," one of the largest and most complete stock farms in the Union, and also some notice of a sale in the same neighborhood, at Mr. W. F. HARPER'S.

The central portion of Kentucky is usually considered the head-quarters of fine racing stock, which fetches, generally, very high and fancy prices. This Mr. ALEXANDER, who had a sale on Wednesday, the 22d inst., is the same one of whom Mr. TEN BROECK recently purchased two yearlings—one a bay filly, *Annette*, by imp. *Scythian*, (an English horse for which Mr. A. paid $7,500;) the other a bay colt, by *Lexington*, out of *Ducatoon*, by *Wagner*, and out of *Picayune*. TEN BROECK paid ALEXANDER $1,500 each for these yearlings, and is going to try his luck with them in England.

These horse sales at "Woodburn Farm" occur annually, and are largely attended by stock men from all parts of the United States. This last one was not so numerously attended as those of former years. The bidding was tolerably lively, though not spirited. several thorough-bred mares being led out of the ring without the offer of a bid. I inclose a report of the highest priced horses sold, prices paid, and purchasers names:

BLOOD STOCK SOLD AT WOODBURN FARM.

Sally Ann, Dr. J. W. Scott, Louisiana	$475 00
Kate Quin, Mr. Weisiger, Texas	425 00
Orphan Mag, Blackburn, Mississippi	75 00
Catalpa and colt, Blanchard, Louisiana	210 00
Chestnut mare, Blackburn, Mississippi	170 00
Flora, Clinton, Kentucky	190 00
Twilight, J. S. Johnson, Kentucky	330 00
Beulah, C. F. Johnson, Louisiana	250 00
Sturrie, Foster, Tennessee	125 00
Merry Mag, Bohanan, Kentucky	210 00
Bay colt, A. K. Richards, Kentucky	500 00
Brown colt, Dr. J. Scott, St. Louis	215 00

TROTTING STOCK.

Oneida, W. C. Tyler, Louisiana	300 00
Gray mare, Mr. George, Kentucky	105 00
Chestnut mare, Mr. Dudley, Kentucky	140 00
Bay mare, Bohanan, Kentucky	350 00
Two others sold—not known	180 00

THOROUGHBRED TROTTING COLTS.

No. 1. Gray colt, foaled in 1857 by Edwin Forrest out of Hercules mare, sold to L. L. Johnson, Kentucky	170 00
Bay colt, foaled in 1858 by a saddle-horse, out of Young Grasshopper, sold to Thomas Steele, of Kentucky, for	50 00
Dark gray colt, foaled in 1859, by Pilot, to R. M. Johnson, Kentucky	175 00
Brown colt, foaled in 1859, by Pilot, to the same, for	167 50
Bay colt, foaled in 1859, by Pilot, to Capt. Riley, Kentucky	102 50
Chestnut colt, of 1859, for	75 00
Brown colt, foaled in 1859, to Mr. Foster, of Tennessee	110 00
Bay colt, foaled in 1859, to the same	165 00

About forty head were sold—the colts very low. I did not get a list of the horses sold at Mr. W. F. HARPER'S sale the day previous, but learned from Mr. ALEXANDER that he had purchased several animals; among the rest, two fine, pure, thoroughbred mares, perhaps the choicest in the State—*Ann Watson*, (dam of *Florida*,) a beautiful chestnut mare, foaled in 1845, by imp. *Glencoe*, for which he paid $1,010; and *Minnie Mansfield*, a chestnut mare, foaled in 1859 by imp. *Glencoe*, for $630. A chestnut colt, (own brother to *Florida*,) foaled in 1859, by *Wagner*, dam *Ann Watson*, sold for $890; and a chestnut stallion—*John C. Breckinridge*, foaled in 1856, by *Lexington*, dam *Minnie Mansfield*—was bought by Mr. ALEXANDER, price $2,250.

Mr. A. also bought a rich chestnut stallion, *Ringgold*, foaled in 1842 by *Boston*, with a very lengthy pedigree. He paid $1,010 for this horse.

A yearling bay filly by *Lexington* brought $580—a high price judging from the looks of the "critter," but this sort of stock is fashionable now, and whatever is the fashion takes the cup at fairs and the dollars at stock sales.

We all remember what fabulous prices gentlemen farmers paid for big roosters three or four years ago. I think that when your New-York Central Park gets under full headway, everybody who can afford it will have the horse fever just as they had the hen fever a few years back.

The drives of the Park will show off fine blood horses splendidly. And what is the use of owning a thoroughbred if one can't excite the envy of all one's friends and neighbors by driving one's blood till one passes everything on the road which one meets.

That's the way my old friend Mrs. BEECHER STOWE writes of late in her letters from Rome and Florence. What the deuce does she mean by it?

I am happy to tell all the fancy young bloods that *Fanny Hill*, foaled in 1842, bred by Hon. HENRY CLAY, sired by imp. *Monarch*, dam *Allegrante* by imp. *Young Truffle*, sold for $340. Mr. ALEXANDER (he's a bachelor) will hereafter keep *Fanny Hill* at Woodburn Hall.

I saw the celebrated racer *Lexington* at Woodburn; he is now blind in both eyes, and about ten years old, but looks as well as could be expected, under the circumstances. Horsemen will recollect the price paid for this famous stallion was $15,000. He is a beautiful bay, with white feet, and has now given up racing since his *Lecompte* days, and leads rather a moral, retired life. I also saw *Sovereign*, the sire of TEN BROECK'S *Prioress*. The old fellow is twenty-four years old, and staggers about in truly aristocratic style. He belongs, I believe, to a Mr. BUFORD, of Woodford County, Ky. The Kentuckians over in that part of the State can beat the Dickens talking horse. Upon my word, they don't talk anything else. Blood! blood! blood!—the most sanguinary conversations you ever listened to. I had horse talked to me until I was ready to cry "neigh!" to it all. If there had been two dogs about, I should certainly have got them into a fight by pulling their tails, as my illustrious friend "Pelham" did under similar circumstances when he went down to the Marquis of What-d'ye-call-'em's to buy up votes. Recollect it—don't you? Now, I am a Kentuckian myself—a Bourbon at that—though not "born in the purple," but I do really think that if some of our horse friends who can tell to the eighth of a fraction how much thoroughbred blood a horse has, were as particular about their own pedigrees, we would have a splendid stock of men in the State. And so we have. My friend N. P. WILLIS says he saw more people in Kentucky with the *distingue* "blood look" than in all the South put together. But Mr. WILLIS is a notorious flatterer, as we all know.

Mr. ALEXANDER has some fine cattle at Woodburn, all, I believe, thoroughbred. His stables are very extensive, built of hewn stone, and models of neatness and convenience. The most of his horse and cattle managers are Scotchmen, about twenty in all, though he has near a hundred slaves, of all ages, colors and sexes. At these horse and cattle sales the purchasers are always furnished with a catalogue of the stock, with carefully prepared pedigrees. W. K.

The Affray at Niagara Falls.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES GORDON BENNET.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 29.

Mrs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT and son—the young gentleman whose difficulty with the servants at the International Hotel was noticed yesterday—passed through this city last evening, on their way homeward. They stopped at the Waverly House long enough to dine, and Mrs. BENNETT intrusted to Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, the obliging clerk at the Waverly, a version of the affray in which her son was engaged, differing slightly from the one published in the *Democrat and American*. Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH promised to communicate with us on the subject, and has done so. The principal object of Mrs. BENNETT is to correct the impression which she thinks was conveyed in our article, that her son was intoxicated when the affair began. She is not willing, either, that he should remain under the imputation of having drawn a pistol during the quarrel, as he is not in the habit of carrying weapons, and did not have any firearm on his person at the time referred to.

The statement is that young BENNETT, with a friend named PHŒNIX, and two others whose names are not mentioned, were in a room at the International together, and had absorbed but two bottles of wine.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, PHŒNIX proposed to have another, but as no servant appeared at his summons, he and BENNETT stepped into the hall where they found a lantern. PHŒNIX picked it up, and the two were going towards the stairs, when they were accosted by the night watchman, who, in an offensive manner, demanded his light. Irritated by the man's language, PHŒNIX returned a sharp answer, and a dispute arose, during which the watchman drew a pistol. It was knocked out of his hand by BENNETT, and a chair was thrown at him by PHŒNIX. The watchman retreated, and ran down stairs, pursued by the two young men to the dining-room, where he evaded them. They went into the office, and Mr. COLEMAN joined them there. While they were conversing with him, a number of servants, who had been called up by the watchman, entered the room, but were prevented from making an attack by Mr. COLEMAN, and retired. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and as BENNETT and PHŒNIX did not feel inclined to go to bed, they started together for Goat Island.

The difficulty on the island was about as we stated it, except that the servants surrounded the young men on the bridge to the number of about forty, as Mrs. BENNETT says, and in reply to her son's challenge to single combat, two of the most athletic among them were chosen by the party to do battle against the whites. Young BENNETT whipped his man, but PHŒNIX was whipped by his. The crowd then rushed in and attacked the youths, when the paper-mill hands interfered. During the *mêlée* PHŒNIX was stabbed twice, beside being struck on the head with a stone. He is now lying ill at the International.

So much for "the other side." We leave our readers to judge of the question of probable intoxication for themselves. They know now just how much wine BENNETT must have taken if he held his own with his companions. It was half a bottle. He is eighteen or nineteen years of age. As to the pistol, it appears that only the watchman displayed one.

From New-Mexico.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE INDIANS—ENCOUNTERS WITH THE SAVAGES.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Times*, writing from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, on August 3d, gives details of recent troubles with the Indians. He says:

"While at Union, an express brought word that the Comanche Indians had attacked Hatch's Ranch, sixty-five miles distant. The official report said that three of the Indians were killed and a few wounded; no whites were injured. The Indians have a dislike for HATCH, and swear they will kill him and destroy his place. The riflemen were ordered from Union to protect his ranch. The next day, the 26th of July, fifteen citizens, without an escort, proceeded to Santa Fé with fifty horses. The third day out we camped at Pegos' Church.

We lest the encampment at 3 o'clock in the morning and started for Fort Carroll, fifteen miles from Santa Fé. Here a number of men were running about with guns and pistols, apparently in a great state of excitement. We soon learned that a band of Navajo Indians had just killed a herder and driver of a flock of sheep. As soon as we arrived in Santa Fé, a body of riflemen were mounted on the horses we brought in, and sent in pursuit of the Indians. Late in the evening word came that they had killed two more men and wounded a boy, and had also driven off three thousand sheep and some ponies. Early the next morning a party of thirty Mexican volunteers started after the Indians. The soldiers returned the same day, not having seen the hostile party, and recovered only thirty sheep. The day following an express came in, saying that the Mexicans had engaged the Indians only twenty-seven miles from town; that their powder was failing, and they desired ammunition and men. Assistance was immediately sent, but before it reached the scene of action the Mexicans drew off their force and the Indians had retreated. Three Mexicans were killed, and a Frenchman mortally wounded, three arrows having pierced his body; they also lost six or eight horses in killed and taken. Thirteen Indians were killed. The citizens were apprehensive of an attack on the town, as one had testified that Navajos paraded the street the night before. It is reported the Indians have said they would take the silk dresses from the ladies in Santa Fé. Yesterday the horses came in: some were bloody from shoulder to hoof. I also saw an arrow which had killed a man, that was covered with blood from barb to feather. A few of the hostile tribe were seen near town to-day. The soldiers are after them."

A Snake Story.

DEATH OF A LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD BEEN FASCINATED.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 29.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday forenoon the little daughter of B. D. DAVIS, of this city, whose familiarity with a snake has been frequently noticed, died at the residence of her parents, on Centre-street. The facts connected with her case we shall state, and leave the public to draw their own inference.

A few weeks since, when Mr. DAVIS resided on Monroe-street, in the outskirts of the city, near a nursery where he was employed, this little daughter—less than two years old—was accustomed to go into the yard or field, and play with a snake. How long these meetings had been held before the discovery by the mother is not known. At all events, the mother one day found the child with the snake in its arms, and the little girl was fondling it and calling it her baby.

Subsequently the snake was seen in the yard, and would run to the child whenever she was permitted to go out. The child lost its appetite and pined away, and constantly talked and thought of this reptile. Her mother took her darling to the city to divert her mind from the hideous object, but in vain. Under the advice of a physician who was called, the snake was not destroyed, and continued his visits to the premises at will, retreating to the field when any one but the child appeared.

At length Mr. DAVIS moved into the city and took a house on Centre-street, hoping that the change would be advantageous to his child, and for a time she improved in health and took her food. Two weeks ago last Friday the child was taken ill, and continued to sink until yesterday, when she died. She was subject to convulsions or spasms, which were very violent, and at no time could she take food and retain it in her stomach.

Her mother informs our reporter that she was attended by Dr. FLEMING, who treated the child on the electrical principle, and she says that he found it a difficult case to treat, and expressed the belief that the snake had taken the electricity from the system of the child.

On the day following the Friday on which the child was taken so seriously ill, a Mrs. DEVINS, who occupies the house on Monroe-street, vacated by Mr. DAVIS, called at the house he now occupies, and stated that a German named CONRAD KEUCHENBACH had killed the snake which had troubled the child on the day previous—the Friday on which she was taken ill.

The mother says that when the little girl heard the statement, she said, "Mamma, is baby dead?" and soon became worse.

There is not much doubt about the statement made, as far as the facts are concerned. The conclusions and inferences are quite another thing. The snake killed by KEUCHENBACH was about three feet long, and was doubtless the same seen by Mrs. DAVIS and her family repeatedly with her daughter. Its being killed at the time the child became ill may have been a coincidence—probably was.

The child was two years and one month old when it died, and it was a very bright and interesting little girl. To what extent it was under the fascinating influence of the reptile we cannot say. We only give such facts as we have been able to gather.

ROMANCE IN THE STATE PRISON.—The Auburn *Advertiser* tells a curious story regarding a convict who is now confined in the State Prison for having been guilty of bigamy. He had married, successively, ladies in Niles, Michigan; Jefferson City, Missouri; and in Schuyler County in this State. This ended his matrimonial adventures, as his history became known, and he was sentenced to State Prison for a term of years. The Schuyler County victim determined to "heap coals of fire" on the head of her betrayer, and accordingly arranged the meeting which took place on Thursday last. The three ladies entered the office of the Prison, separate and unattended, and requested an interview with the convict, CHARLES HAYNES. CHARLES was sent for, and to his great surprise was confronted by his three wives—each of them bringing a token of endearment. One brought him choice apples; another took from a basket some nice peaches, while the third forced upon him some sponge and fruit cake—the product of Niles wheat, mixed by her own fair hands. After a prolonged interview, CHARLES was again sent to his hard work, and the trio of widows took up their mournful march for their several homes.

The prisoners in the jail at St. Louis recently attempted, unsuccessfully, to escape from confinement. They succeeded in making a set of false keys, and were within a night or two of accomplishing their escape, when the jailor, who had long been suspicious that something was wrong, succeeded in frightening a negro named Barnes into a confession. Thirty of the prisoners could have left the jail with ease, had not the plot been divulged.

—M. Felix Jacoby, of Paris, was among the arrivals at the Clarendon yesterday.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Sewing-Machine Election should be left to the Ladies!!!
40,000 votes already cast for the GROVER & BAKER, and the incoming majorities from all quarters attest their capacity and purpose to determine this election according to the real merits of the candidates.
Leather "pads," and "lock stitches" that are not locked, (however recommended by dearly-bought and loudly-trumpeted opinions of Committees, more skilled in making Fairs pay than in machine-sewing,) must give place to the
LADIES' ELECTED,
THE
GROVER & BAKER.

Eureka! Sewing Machines.
HEMMERS ATTACHED, PRICE $60.
WILL STITCH, RUN, HEM FULL, GATHER AND BIND. | CAN BE PAID FOR IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office No. 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Ladies returning from the country, wishing their supply of gaiter boots and shoes for themselves and families, must not forget to call on
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Excelsior Burr Stone Feed Mill—NO. 2, will grind 30 bushels corn and oats the hour, with six-horse power. It may be seen at No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.
J. A. BENNET.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Dr. Riggs' Truss challenges comparison with any truss in the world. Specimens on hand which have been worn from six months to two years. Pamphlets gratis. Barclay-st., under the Astor House.

$150 Premium.
The undersigned, having made arrangements to increase their facilities for the manufacturing of Paper-Hangings of a quality SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN PRODUCED in this country, and being desirous of leaving no means untried which may conduce to the giving of a marked pre-eminence to American productions in this line, hereby offer ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Treatise upon the Origin and Progress of the Paper-Hanging Business, and the use of Paper in decorating houses, churches, &c., the same to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of March, 1861. The successful Treatise will be published for general distribution, and the manuscripts of all others sent in will be retained. The money will be paid to the successful competitor immediately on the acceptance of the Treatise as the best one sent in.
PARTRIDGE, PINCHOT & WARREN,
Manufacturers and Importers of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

PECK—COOPER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 29, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, at his residence, Mr. JAMES R. PECK to Miss EMMA COOPER, all of this City.

DIED.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, JAMES C. FOWLER, aged 21 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 4 P. M., from the residence of his father, David A. Fowler, No. 574 Broome-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to East Chester on Monday for interment.

GORHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. Hoguet, ELLEN, relict of Samuel Gorham, of this City, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FINN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, MOSIANNA H., wife of Jas. G. Finn, and daughter of Moses Odell, Esq., formerly of East Chester, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, G. W. Odell, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 1, from her late residence, No. 30 Lexington-av. Time changed from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

WOODHULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, ALBERT WOODHULL, aged 62 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DENIKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, after a lingering illness, MARGARET M., wife of Chas. A. Denike, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 238 Clinton-st., opposite Rutgers-place. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BRUMLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 30, Capt. REUBEN BRUMLEY, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, (without further invitation,) on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 30, CAROLINE, infant daughter of William A. and Laura L. Parker, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence in Pacific-st., between Clove Road and Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

CLAYTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, SARAH, relict of William H. Clayton, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Byram, corner of 5th-av. and Dean-st., Brooklyn.

HUBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Fifth Day, Aug. 30, after a short illness, CHARITY HUBBS, widow of the late Christopher Hubbs, in the 88th year of her age.

The friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Seventh day afternoon, the 1st of 9th month, at 3 o'clock, from No. 313 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, ISAAC H. AUSTIN, aged 41 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and also of his brother, John S. Austin, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thos. Kaighin, No. 151 Ainslie-st., between Lorimer and Le

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Unexceptionable references as to character and capabilities. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHly respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soupes and game; no objections to go a short distance in the country, or first-class boarding-house for City or country. Very best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good plain cook; washer and ironer and baker; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 29th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent young woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required. Good City reference. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIAble and obliging German Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook and washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfect, as very best City reference can show; would do housework in a small family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework for a small family; is a good cook and an excellent baker; does washing and ironing beautifully; no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A German girl 'from north part of Germany, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; will make herself generally useful. Call at 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY INTELLIGENT GERman young woman, wants a situation, as thorough meat, pastry cook and baker. Makes all kinds of preserves, and fancy cooking in any style, has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, as cook, or to wash and iron; has good City reference; convenient to where the artizes from. Call at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by an American widow in a bachelor's or widower's family; is capable of taking the entire charge; is a good seamstress and is kind to children. For further particulars, call or address No. 166 9th-st., near 3d-av., up stairs; if by calls, in the evening from 7 till 9 o'clock.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish lady, a situation as housekeeper, in town or country; has no objections to superintend the care of young children. The best of references given. Address by letter, or call at Mrs. PINKHAM'S, No. 641 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S TRAVELING COMPANION.—Situation wanted, by a respectable American Protestant lady of good experience, affable and of domestic habits. Has good testimonials. Apply, for two days, at, or address No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 311 Bowery, near Bleecker-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman, with the best City reference, wants a situation to wait upon a lady, to operate upon a sewing machine, or to do all kinds of seamstress work. Call at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or of children; is a neat plain sewer. Can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as child's nurse, or as chambermaid and to do fine sewing. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as nurse or as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; she is also a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call, for two days, at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 138 East 23d-st., a few doors from 2d-av., 2d floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; an excellent hand at horses, and careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 6 o'clock, at No. 205 Greene-st., in blacksmith shop, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady young man as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly in all its branches, and can give good City references. Address T. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, in the country; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable single young man, a situation in the above capacity; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; is highly recommended from last employers; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Address J. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by an Englishman (single) as coachman and groom in a gentleman's family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer. Address W. R. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation; can give reference from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an experienced and practical man, who can come well recommended; has had twenty-seven years' experience in this country; he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Address J. K. L., at Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, or to W. Elliott, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man, to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a one who is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's hothouses, vegetable garden and grounds. Wages not so much an object, in the meantime, as a permanent situation. Inquire of W., at Mr. Reid's, florist, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman; best of City reference, if required. Address W. Q., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man to take care of horses in the City or country and make himself generally useful. Address J. B. C., Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended by his employers. Address a note to P. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT middle-aged man, who speaks fluently English, French and Italian, is desirous of obtaining a situation as porter, or employment in any business where he can make himself useful. Satisfactory references given. Inquire of B. R. BARLOW, or S. B. HALLIDAY, House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN BE highly recommended by his last employer, wishes a situation as porter in some store, hardware or paint preferred; is willing to devote his time towards his employer's interest, and if required is well acquainted with the use of carpenter's tools. Address T. J B., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

AS PORTER.—TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A respectable Scotchman, a carpenter by trade, wants a situation as porter, to make boxes, or to do the jobbing in a factory, or any other respectable employment in a store or factory. Can write a good hand and can give good reference. Address D. R., No. 196 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as light porter in some store; is willing to devote his whole time for his employer's interest, and acquainted with use of carpenter's tools. Best of references. Address T. J. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN OR CORRESPONDING CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as salesman or corresponding clerk in a wholesale importing or jobbing house where fair business capacity will be appreciated. Can give the most unexceptionable City references. Address M. R. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address for three days at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man; good reference given. Address A. B., No. 170 3d-av., near the corner 17th-st., New-York.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY a man and wife, (no family,) the man as coachman, groom, and gardener; can keep a gentleman's place in first-rate order; understands his business in any of the above capacities; the woman as first-class seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; terms moderate. Good recommendation. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A STEADY AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man wishes to learn the dry-goods, clothing, boot and shoe, or gentlemens' furnishing goods business; will work for board and clothes, or their equivalent in cash, until learned. Address LOUIS, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF 18, ACTIVE, HEALTHY and willing to work, wishes a place in some good business, mercantile or mechanical. His testimonials from his teachers and others are ample, and such as will gratify any person who looks carefully to the character and principles of his assistants. Address W. B. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house; has had some experience in book business; willing to make himself useful, and can show the best of testimonials; address J. M. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 16 to 17 years old, writing a good hand, quick with figures; best of references required; salary $16 a month. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 1,848 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD COLORED coachman. Apply, with references, at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing near the City, a first-class cook, who is accustomed to make bread, butter, and a variety of soups and desserts; one who can bring satisfactory references as to character and capacity, may secure a good situation by applying at No. 3 Nassau-st., first story, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to-day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A FIRST-class boarding-house; none need apply who does not understand cooking meats, soups, preserves, &c. The best of references required as to honesty and ability. Apply at No. 167 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., this day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, washer and ironer for a small private family; best of City references required. Apply to-day, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 144 West 33d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 79 9th-st., east of 5th-av.

AN ERRAND BOY—WANTED, AN ACTIVE and intelligent lad about 14 years of age, who lives with his parents. Salary first year $50. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,895 Post-Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, ONE WHO CAN KEEP a small place in good order, who has taste and experience. Apply, from 12 to 2 P. M., at 73 Murray-st.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A STEADY GIRL, TO cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Apply at No. 132 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

A GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A GROcery store, a young man with a fair knowledge of accounts and good hand writing, and residing in the lower part of the City. Address A., Box No. 177 *Times* office, with residence and reference.

A GROOM, &c.—A MAN WANTED THAT UNderstands how to care horses, harness, carriage, &c., and make himself useful about a private stable; steady work; wages $16 and found. Address Wallace, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, with real name and references; none other will receive attention.

A NURSE.—WANTED TO HIRE, A WOMAN TO act as nurse in a small family, to have charge of two children; a woman of Christian principles preferred. To such a one, a good situation now offers. Address W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A TRAVELING AGENT.—WANTED, A MAN well acquainted with American hardware and the trade, and who is competent to travel and solicit orders of a wholesale house. Such a one, with good references, may address Box 3,288 Post-office.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house. Those having a good knowledge of merchants visiting the City, may address, with references, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF MORE THAN twenty years' experience in teaching the German language, book-keeping and mathematics, especially mercantile arithmetic, desires to engage for giving lessons in either of the above branches, in some respectable institution of this City. He is perfectly familiar with the English language, and enjoyed the greater part of his experience in this City. Persons wishing to avail themselves of his services will apply to Z., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS teacher of drawing and painting, by an Artist who has taught for some years the above arts, in some first class Institutes, and private families of this City. Best references given, terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

A TEACHER.—WANTED BY AN ENGLISH lady an occupation as Teacher in a school, together with Music, she would superintend junior classes in drawing and French, and is willing to assist in other duties required in a school. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT Teacher for a small private school; one able to teach the classics or the mathematics would be preferred. No objection to an English, Irish or Scotch gentleman. Address B. C. D. Union-square Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS had the advantage of European study and travel wishes to teach French classes, history and belles-lettres; liberal terms expected; references of the highest character. Address A. P. X., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES engagements as hourly teacher of English, Latin and mathematics, at her own or pupils' residences. Address B. E., Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of Music and Painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, lately arrived from London, and accustomed to tuition, is desirous of procuring a situation as visiting governess in a private family, or would have no objections to giving lessons in French, music, etc., at her residence. The highest testimonials can be obtained. Call, or address MISS LYNHAM, No. 249 Monroe-st.

AN INTERPRETER, &c.—A YOUNG GENtleman, 18 years of age, desires a situations s interpreter of French and German, and to do the business of private secretary, if desired, with a gentleman intending to travel in Europe. The best of references as to character and qualifications can be given. Address D. R. N., Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, NOW READY FOR AN engagement, and who can give satisfactory references, offers her services to families or schools. She is willing to teach, be sides her own language, drawing, some of the English branches, and, if required, music to beginners, or would take the entire charge of children able to make their whole studies in French. Address Miss E. D. D., Station D., Bible House.

AN EXPERIENCED COLLEGE GRADUATE is ready for an engagement in an institution or private family. Locality indifferent. The college branches, French (stroken), German, Spanish, Italian, and languages and music taught. Address J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Must be an unmarried gentleman. Also a German music teacher. Address Box No. 62, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A LADY of large experience and ability to teach French in a first-class boarding-school in the City; she must speak English readily, as well as French. Address H., Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A NATIVE of Germany, has a few leisure hours on Saturday, which he would like to devote to teaching German to pupils, either single or in classes, on moderate terms. Address A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHER for the first department in a private school in South Brooklyn. Apply, for two days, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 47 West Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTES LOST OR STOLEN—BEWARE!—THE following Notes have been lost or stolen from the Mail while passing from the Tanner's Bank, Catskill, to the Union Bank, New-York:

Makers name.	Date.	Time.	Amt. when due.
Samuel Hanna,	May 1,	1860, four months	$538 72
Anglo Am. Mills,	March 1,	1860, six months,	118 43
Lawrence & Bro.,	May 1,	1860, four months	353 62
John Wilson,	May 1,	1860, four months	518 00
Solon Howland,	June 1,	1860, three months	335 80
James H. Slocum,	June 1,	1860, three months	300 00
James E. Coulter,	June 4,	1860, ninety days	75 00
David Woodin,	July 2,	1860, two months	525 72
Chas. Schutt,	July 2,	1860, two months	110 38
Jno. Murphy,	Aug. 2,	1860, one month	161 25
Whitten E. Kidd,	June 2,	1860, three months	287 50
Benj. C. Terry,	June 5,	1860, three months	200 00
Dwight Spencer & Co.,	Aug. 4,	1860, one month	148 92
Mallory & Butterfield,	May 4,	1860, four months	100 00
J. W. McEverly,	June 6,	1860, three months	423 39
Dickerson & Sickles,	June 9,	1860, ninety days	4,500 00
James C. Ferter,	June 8,	1860, three months	75 64
Stewart & Buck,	June 9,	1860, three months	875 90
L. F. Fitch,	July 10,	1860, two months	260 00
James Campbell,	Aug. 11,	1860, one month	500 00
J. & E. Decker,	July 11,	1860, two months	101 10
Benj. C. Terry,	March 12,	1860, six months	413 84
Thomas Disbrow,	June 15,	1860, three months	300 00
James Fettritch,	May 15,	1860, four months	300 00
William Dicky,	March 16,	1860, six months	442 98
Jonas Clark,	May 17,	1860, four months	150 00
Samuel Princehill,	June 25,	1860, ninety days	100 19
S. W. Duncomb,	May 17,	1860, four months	388 16
Craig & Reid,	March 19,	1860, six months	221 08
E. B. Cook & Co.,	Aug. 20,	1860, one month	500 00
Samuel Hanna,	Sept. 20,	1859, one year	535 29
Samuel Hanna,	Sept. 20,	1859, one year	1,070 58
Tomas Tracy,	May 21,	1860, four months	741 35
Robert L. Lomas,	June 25,	1860, three months	308 00
William Fettritch,	May 26,	1860, four months	250 00
Wm. Dickey,	July 27,	1860, two months	889 43
E. Kingsland,	June 28,	1860, three months	658 00
John Wilson,	May 28,	1860, four months	45 00
H. Masterson,	July 2,	1860, ninety days	179 00
Charles Shultz,	July 30,	1860, two months	

The above notes are the property of the Tanner's Bank, and each and all of them are specially indorsed over to the Union Bank, New-York. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said notes. Dated Aug. 30, 1860. S. S. DAY, President Tanner's Bank.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 1440, DRAWN by us to our own order, dated May 18, 1860, at ten months, for eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents ($833 33) for merchandise bought of Meigs & Brother. The above note was mailed by us to Meigs & Brother, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of June last, and has not been received by them. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 29TH INST., IN going from West Washington-place to the store of Ball, Black & Co., a lady's GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at the store of Ball, Black & Co., corner of Prince-st. and Broadway.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, THE OWNER CAN have it by proving property. Apply at 104 John-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW Case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MISS CLARK'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Pacific-st., between Nostrand and New-York avs.,
BEDFORD, BROOKLYN.

This Institution will be opened on the 11th of September for the reception of a limited number of Young Ladies, not exceeding 25. The house has been recently built, and is admirably adapted for a first-class school. The rooms are large and commodious, and furnished with all the comforts of home. The grounds are fine, and the neighborhood affords rare opportunities for physical exercise.

The services of an English resident governess have been secured, also that of a Parisian lady, under whom the French language will be studied. Miss CLARK intends to provide all the advantages of a most thorough English education, without the evils inseparably connected with large Institutions. Courses of lectures will be given by distinguished professors, and nothing will be omitted essential to the securing of a finished and liberal education.

Circulars with further particulars can be obtained of Roe Lockwood, No. 311 Broadway, or at No. 98 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Miss CLARK will be at home after the 1st of September. Meanwhile applications can be made by letter, addressed to Brooklyn Post-office.

The Fulton cars and Bedford depôt are within two blocks of the Institution.

REFERENCES: Rev. Dr. Willis Lord, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Sands, Esq., New-York; William Thurston, Esq., Whitestone; S. Y. D. Arrowsmith, Esq., New-York; Henry Waldron, Esq., James Brush, Esq., William Robbins, Esq., H. Mali, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 1st of September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will be at home to receive applications.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
MISS AIKIN, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. Terms, including board and tuition in the common and higher English branches, drawing and vocal music, $250 per year. No extra charge except for music, Latin, modern languages and oil-painting. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood's, Appleton's and Carter's bookstores, or of Dr. WEISSE, a Professor in the School No. 30 West 15th-st.

STRAWBERRY HILL.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 8th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 13th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition, in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D.D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D.D., New-York.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D.D., Buffalo.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals always directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slopes of the Palisades, opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and 244 Pearl-st. Post-office address, Englewood Institute, New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—No. 292 Henry-st. Pupils for the ensuing school year will be received in the several departments of this Institution on and after the 3d of September.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-OPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACK-ENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 306 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Navy-st. and Flatbush-av.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MODEL STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-TURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 354 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
AT UNION-SQUARE AND ON FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner 34th-st.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE.

Now in its forty-first year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 3, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school-building has been considerably enlarged during the Summer vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following well-known parties, whose sons have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield and Phillips; Rev. Messrs. Summers, Jocelyn, Lillie, S. M. Isaacs, and C. S. Imbrie; Judge Fink, of Jessey City; Ex-Governors Seward and Havemeyer; Gen. Ewen; Hon. J. Hosford Smith, Consul Ottoman Porte; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, John Miller and Charles Henschel; Messrs. R. B. Connolly, S. F. Butterworth, Stephen P. Russel, William, M. Evarts, Peter S. Hoe, A. R. Walsh, James Marsh, A. B. Belknap, Charles N. Talbot, Robert Carter, Geo. H. Bonehead, &c.

Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at the school. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

CLINTON INSTITUTE—NO. 135 (LATE NO. 93) West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—This Institution (established in 1853 as an English school for boys) is now in its twentieth year of successful operation; has large, light, and well-ventilated rooms; able, faithful, and experienced teachers, who give the most assiduous care to the moral and physical well-being of their pupils, as well as to their

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent, on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the fourth installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 6th September at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of this Company, maturing Sept. 1; also, the interest coupons due at the same time, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the People's Bank, New-York, or at this office.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

$10.000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS—Double security given on Wisconsin lands, now clear of all incumbrance. Interest to be paid in New-York, if desired, semi-annually, at 10 per cent. Call or address Room No. 2, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened Sept. 1, at the Bank of North America. A fee of 50c. will be charged for each transfer.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMissioners under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 16, 1858, "for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and for building a free bridge over the same," will receive sealed proposals for the construction of the approaches to the bridge until Monday, the 3d of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Richard F. Carman, No. 1,254 Broadway.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John C. Campbell, No. 146 Broadway, Room No. 6, where blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and directed to "Lewis G. Morris, Chairman."
Propositions must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible parties to sign a bond for $2,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded to the proposer.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all propositions they may think are not for the interests of New-York and Westchester Counties to accept.
L. G. MORRIS, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HICKORY-Grove Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio. Being in the midst of an immense country in want of trees and plants, the genial climate, great fertility, and easy culture of the soil, with abundance of cheap labor, make this one of the most favored positions for nursery productions in America. To provide for the increasing business, which is already extensive, a partner of the right stamp will be admitted, on liberal terms. An early application will be desirable, to enable the party to assist in Fall trade. No young man with unlimited fortune and "wild oats to sow" need apply: but an intelligent, high-toned business man, qualified to perform active duties in the office, or on the grounds, with half the capital necessary to transact business without debt, (say $20,000,) will find a chance for profitable business, with the most pleasing and healthy occupation. Address O. B. HALL, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL, TO manufacture a patent elastic bed bottom, with old-fashioned cord combined; also, patent fur-trap. Address R. B. CRAM, Lovejoy's Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counselor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST.
Mh30-law6mF Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

LUBRICATING OIL.
Try the refined clarified COCOANUT OIL, manufactured and for sale by JOHN C. KAYSER,
Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., second floor,
Agents for the sale of the article—Messrs. G. H. GRAY & DANFORTH, Boston, and Messrs. J. W. DALLAM & CO., Philadelphia.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle,
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE. W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBB," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

ASTROLOGY

N. B—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS, TEACHER OF AStronomy and Astrology, is at No. 168 Varick-st. This mysterious lady is a wonder to the community; her predictions are true; on all events of life, she is in possession of magic charms for love and good luck and prosperity.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF
J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, whole sale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts., 483 B'way.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.
And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.
Seventeen Members of Assembly.
A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.
A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.
A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.
A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.
Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William K. Stewart.
All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.
The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."
CHAPTER 349.
An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.
Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and
Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:
Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "but no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."
Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
SECTION 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box, to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.
Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.
Sec. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.
Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.
You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.
Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.
I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
August 7, 1860.
Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1850, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniel streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.
The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.
The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and E. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.
The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVing claims against the late firm of Kolff & Persuhn, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the Assignee at the office of the subscriber, on or before the 15th of September next; and that a dividend of the assets of the said firm will be made by the Assignee, on he 15th of the same month, at the same place.
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Attorney for the Assignee, No. 51 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BEROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Chambers-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medico' Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES,
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that relief which himself and numerous other remedies have failed to give. Read WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a regularly qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—FOR SALE, NEWtown pippin refined cider-vinegar, warranted pure from the Pelham Farm, in hogsheads and barrels, for grocers, hotels, shippers, and the trade generally.
M. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Mon.,	Aug. 20,	4½ P. M.	Mon.,	Aug. 20,	6¼ A. M.
Tues.,	Aug. 21,	11½ A. M.	Tues.,	Aug. 21,	6¼ A. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 22,	12 M.	Wed.	Aug. 22,	6¼ A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	1 P. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	6¼ A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 24,	2 P. M.	Friday,	Aug. 24,	9 A. M.
Sat.,	25, connect	9½ A. M.	Sat.,	25, connect	9¼ A. M.
Sund.,	Aug. 26,	9 A. M.	Sat.,	Aug. 25,	2½ P. M.
Mond.,	Aug. 27,	8¼ P. M.	Mon.,	27, connect	7½ A. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 29,	3 P. M.	Mon.,	Aug. 27,	10½ A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	3 P. M.	Wed.,	Aug. 29,	7 A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 31,	3 P. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 1,	connect	Friday,	Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		8 A. M.	Sat.,	Sept. 1,	connect
Mon.,	Sept. 3,	7 A. M.			6 A. M.
			Mon.,	Sept. 3,	7 A. M.
			Mon.,	Sept. 3,	3½ P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local river fare, 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	2¾ P. M.
Friday,	Aug. 31,	7¼ A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 31,	3 P. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 1,	connect	Sat.,	Sept. 1,	connect
		8 A. M.			8 A. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 1,	3¼ P. M.	Sat.,	Sept. 1,	6¾ P. M.
Sun.,	Sept. 2,	8 A. M.	Sun.,	Sept. 2,	3¼ P. M.
Mon.,	Sept. 3,	connect	Mon.,	Sept. 3,	connect
		7 A. M.			7 A. M.
Mon.,	Sept. 3,	3¼ P. M.	Tues.,	Sept. 4,	8 A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEW BURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughk

THE WHERRYBERRYMAN OFF FOR ALBANY.

A Semi-Vegetarian Collation to the Boston Wherryman—His Departure and Escort, &c., &c.

That practical philosopher, Mr. D. U. MARTIN, of Boston, who combines aquatic proficiency and physical vigor with abstemiousness, terminated his visit to New-York, yesterday, by starting in his cockle-shell boat for Albany. The devotees of the aquatic, the *physique* and the abstemic, therefore signalized the occasion by bidding him a cordial good-bye, in the way of racing with him, rowing with him, and eating with him, to the great development of the powers necessarily brought into requisition in the process. Messrs. W. H. & J. S. DARLING, the builders of his wherry, were the hosts of the day, and invited some hundred friends to meet around their hospitable board. Their large boat-shop was temporarily transformed into a dining-hall, and the walls that were wont to echo with the noise of hammers, planes and saws, resounded with the grateful music of knives and forks. The odor of fresh shavings was deliciously intermingled with the aroma of hot-corn, and the ambrosial scents of varied fresh fruit. Here and there the table was dotted with sandwiches, *à la* VAN TINE,) for the unbelieving, but, in honor of the guest, the body of the repast was presented fresh from nature's kitchen, whose air is always heavy with sweet perfumes. Preliminary to the feast conversation wiled away the hour from twelve to one, while wistful eyes gazed upon the stores of good things. The lion—or rather the lamb—of the day, was, of course, the wherryman—he who has rowed from Boston, recuperating himself solely from vegetable, and mainly fruit diet. Mr. MARTIN was affable as he was healthy, and good-naturedly responded to the hundred questions with which the listeners plied him. In the course of the interrogation he communicated the interesting information that he had for three years subsisted entirely on vegetable food, and for the last year mainly on fruit; that his health was much improved, his mind clear, his muscles hard, his strength increased, and his hopes for a Methusalehstic life ardent; that he didn't like milk for grown people; favored the grape, but not the juice of it; couldn't tell whether a tomato was a fruit or a vegetable, and seemed rather more inclined to desire the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN than of any other candidates who have a possibility of being chosen. He thought that fruit diet was the best to train a man for a prize fight, and much more adapted to develop a great race than tough steaks, bean-coffee, sandy sugar, swill-milk, or indigestible cookery.

The collation was at length reached, but not until it had run the gauntlet of sundry speeches. First, the wherryman thanked everybody for entertaining him with such unexpected hospitality, and invited everybody to come to Boston to visit him. Next, the President of the Empire City Regatta Club, Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, expressed his admiration of the wherryman's rowing, and his greater admiration of his *esprit du arkery*, because he (wherryman) would not sell him (ROBERTS) the now now noted wherry for $200—about twice its intrinsic value. Mr. ROBERTS could not sufficiently give expression to his satisfaction, and his wonder that the wherryman could resist so glittering a temptation as the two hundred golden reasons presented for his consideration. Mr. ROBERTS furthermore besought his hungry audience to realize the importance of rowing, and by all means to get a boat, every one of them, and enjoy the delightful recreation, the fresh air, the exercise, and all the concomitant joys.

Mr. J. S. DARLING, who had previously introduced the Wherryman, and invited those present to masticate with him, now announced that any one else was at liberty to speak. An awful pause ensued, which the compassionate DARLING immediately relieved by inviting those then and there to "fall to." They "fell to" with a will.

The hour of two being near, Mr. MARTIN prepared for his journey, by dressing in a light pair of old pants, clean cotton shirt and fancy cotton cap. The carpet-bag, opera-glass, songbook, sponge and straw hat were stowed away in the wherry; the wherry and two or three companions launched into Gouverneur-slip, (ducking an unfortunate amateur wherryman in the process,) and all were ready to start. The convoy consisted of two shell boats, rowed by Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS and a Mr. OTTINGON; the Empire Club shell-boat, with four oarsmen; two boats furnished by the Messrs. DARLING for the Press, and a fleet of unimportant rowboats and sailing craft.

The little fleet had a merry time of it, gliding, tossing, racing, floating and skipping over the turbulent waters of the East and North Rivers, angry at the lashings of many steamers' wheels—now dancing on the top of tiny billows, now lost in the little trough of a mimic sea, dodging the ferry-boats, bothering the sailing craft, and having a jolly time generally. From the time of their startingfrom Gouverneur-street, to their arrival at Spring-street, the boats were the sensation of the river, and crowded bulkheads frequently sent out cheers for the wherryberry man, as he was pointed out by members of the escort.

There was no attempt at a race on the way around, but that did not prevent the attendant rowers from admiring the splendid style in which Mr. MARTIN handled the sculls. His easy, graceful motion, long steady stroke, and powerful pull elicited continued praise, and when Berries were considered triumphant. The opinion was freely expressed that the wherryberry man could have a fair chance in a race with our best oarsmen, after considerable practice. Such is the power of fruit and berries.

Arrived at the foot of Spring-street, North River, the fleet was received with enthusiasm by a number of delegates from Dr. TRALL'S water-cure and vegetarian establishment, two blooming ladies in Bloomer costume, a regiment of little boys, and some grateful friends, among whom was Mr. BEEBE, of Boston, the vegetarian who walked from the Hub of the Universe to the Metropolis in five days. The wherryman stepped on the wharf as dry as a bone—not a hair started with perspiration after his four mile row, shook hands with his friends, bid them good-bye, and took in a stock of provisions for his trip to Albany, consisting of a huge watermelon, some peaches, and some whortleberries, which also served for ballast. At exactly 4 P. M. the fleet started again, Mr. MARTIN designed to reach Yonkers last night, and the escort was to accompany him as far as Spuyten Teufel Creek.

The wherryman intends to take his time on the way up to Albany; to stop at points of interest, view the scenery, make acquaintances, see the champion rower at Newburgh, perhaps stop at the regatta at Poughkeepsie, and reach Albany on Monday or Tuesday.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The arrival at Madeira of the new steam gunboat *Dacotah* has been announced. We have a report of her outward trip. She is pronounced successful, and her officers take pleasure in congratulating the Norfolk constructors on the fact. She made a very quick passage, being only a little over eleven days at sea.

We have from the Brazil squadron five days later advices than those received by the Naval Department. The *Pulaski*, (steamer,) having on board Commodore SANDS, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, arrived at Buenos Ayres, on the 8th of July, from the Parana. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* reached Rio Janeiro on the 12th of July, and having received her homeward-bound orders, was about to take in provisions and stores for the voyage. She had sailed, probably, about the 25th ult., and will be due at Boston in about two or three weeks. The flag-ship *Congress*, and the *Dolphin*, were not at Rio. The *Seminole*, from Norfolk, had not arrived out.

The new recruiting establishment at Louisville, Ky., has proved useful thus far. It was opened as an experiment, to test the military aspirations of the Kentuckians in March last, since which time 150 stalwarth mountain boys have been sent to Carlisle, to be made into "horse soldiers." They are described "as a healthy, strong and vigorous lot of men, a trifle too spunky."

The barracks at Sacramento, Cal., have been reinforced by 100 troops from the Benecia Barracks. They are not to remain there permanently, but will be broken up into small detachments after a little time, for distribution among such stations as need them in the northern section of the Golden State.

Recruiting for the Army is not very brisk at present. Small detachments from the several recruiting rendezvous are slowly coming in. A company of Infantry was dispatched from Governor's Island to Old Point a few days since, and a large draft for Oregon is ordered, which will be ready to leave on Saturday. A large number of applicants for enlistment prove unfit to pass the medical examination. More discrimination is also used in selecting men now than was customary, the "roughs" among recruiting parties being always in the minority. The effect of this policy is rapidly improving the moral condition of the Army. It is singular that the recent Courts-martial have been owing more to the delinquency of officers than of men. Of eleven Courts which have convened within a few months at the different posts, eight have had officers brought before them.

The United States troops at present in the Washoe are: one company Third Artillery, (acting as infantry,) three companies Sixth Infantry, and a company of the First Dragoons. Another company of the Sixth Infantry is under orders to join these, but had not left San Francisco at latest advices.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

R. H. McCurdy	$50 00	S. H.	3 00
H. S. T.	20 00	M. S., $5; J. E. J., $2	7 00
Mrs. R. T.	20 00	Cash	1 00
Storrs Bros	100 00	M. E. Smith, Smithtown	2 00
C., Clifton Springs	5 00	Mrs. Sarah W. Hale	50 00
Newark	1 00	E. Lambert & Co.	50 00
Cash	15 00	Storey & Stevens	50 00
J. D. Jones	80 00	E. Wainwright	50 00
Cash	5 00	Denniston, Wood & Co.	100 00
Melius, Currier & Sherwood	50 00		
Total			$609 00
Previously acknowledged			$9,169 90
Total			$9,778 90

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 96 Front-street.

The Post-office at Barton Hill, Schoharie County, and that at Moringville, Westchester County, in this State, have been discontinued.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR CITY WORK.—In the Street Department, yesterday, the following bids were opened and the awards made: Setting curb, &c., in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and in Sixth-avenue from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, eight bids, awarded to WM. BAIRD, at $6,466 23; regulating and grading Fifty-fifty-street from Third to Fifth avenues and from Seventh to Eighth avenues, where not already done, eleven bids, awarded to THOS. CRIMMINS, at $6,320 05; regulating, grading and setting and resetting the curb and gutter stones in Reade-street from Broadway to City Hall-place, and Elm-street from Reade to Duane streets, awarded to WM. BAIRD, at $912 40; building a new engine for No. 39, one bid, awarded to C. E. HARTSHORN, at $1,970; regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets, seven bids, awarded to GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM & Co., at $32,201 77; flagging, &c., in Fifty-third-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues, ten bids, awarded to WILLIAM BAIRD, at $2,908. Flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, nine bids—awarded to WM. BAIRD, at $1,410 73. No bids were received for building a new steam fire-engine for Hose Company No. 5. The Street Commissioner will make a communication to the Common Council on the subject. Proposals for the purposes named below, were opened at the Finance Department, yesterday, and the contracts awarded as follows: Sewer in Cherry-street, from Gouverneur to Montgomery-street, awarded to THOS. CASEY, with surety in $1,000—five bids. Sewer in Thirteenth-street, from Hudson-street running 252 feet east, awarded to S. J. DUNN, surety $1,000—seven bids. Sewer in Second-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street, awarded to P. LYNCH, surety $1,000—six bids.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The Board held its regular meeting yesterday, when the following weekly statement of the number of persons in charge of the Commissioners at the various institutions was presented: Number remaining Aug. 18, 7,717; admitted, 2,253; died, 45; discharged, 1,745; sent to Blackwell's Island, —; sent to State Prison, 10. Of these there were at Bellevue Hospital 975; Lunatic Asylum, 777; Almshouse, 1,414; Penitentiary, 678; Workhouse, 1,147; Small-pox Hospital, 8; Randall's Island, 934, and the remainder scattered through the various institutions. The whole number remaining Aug. 25, was 7,701. The Committee of the Whole presented a long report on various topics referred to them, from which we make a brief abstract. The roofs of the Jefferson Market Prison and the City Prison require repairing. The locks of the cells are also out of order. The death of MICHAEL LENAHAN, while under the influence of chloroform, was declared as one of those occurrences which could not be properly accounted for, it having been carefully and judiciously administered, and the physicians were exonerated from all censure. Directions have been given to keep a full record of all cases treated at the Hospital, and also to supply the inmates of the Workhouse with vegetables. At the Lunatic Asylum, Dr. N. S. CAMPBELL was appointed Assistant-Physician to fill a vacancy. An agreement has been made with Messrs. BEEKMAN & RUSSEY for the employment of juvenile inmates on stockings at 12½ cents per dozen, payable on delivery. The Secretary and Treasurer were directed to make a requisition on the Comptroller for $50,000, to be taken from the annual appropriation, and then the Board adjourned.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.—The Committee appointed some time since to devise means for the relief of the unfortunate Christians suffering from the barbarities of the Moslems and Druses, met at the office of Mr. WINSTON, the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 94 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to arrange a plan for getting up a public demonstration of some kind, so as to advance the object of the Committee. Among those present were P. PERIT, Esq., Rev. Drs. BETHUNE and BAIRD, Mr. WINSTON, Mr. BOOTH, and a number of our influential citizens. P. PERIT, Esq., took the Chair, and the proceedings were opened by a prayer by Rev. Dr. BAIRD. The Treasurer then read his statement, which has been already published, and the Committee expressed their satisfaction of the progress made. Rev. Dr. BAIRD referred to a letter which had been sent to the newspapers by Mrs. BENTON, which sets forth that the sufferers were mostly in want of clothing. After discussion, the Committee decided that it would be best to send the money. Mr. WINSTON trusted that a public meeting would be called, so that the matter should be constantly before the community. This subject was, however, postponed for future action, and the Committee adjourned till the 12th of September.

A DARING BALLOONIST.—A few days ago several gentlemen stood in Jones' Wood watching the movements of a balloon then visible in the air, and naturally commenced talking about aeronautics, when one of them, a little Frenchman, named F. COPPIA, a pupil of Mr. GODARD, offered to bet that he would ascend in a paper balloon at any time appointed. Another gentleman seemed not to believe it, and offered to bet three to one on any amount, that no man would dare to undertake such a risky job. The little Frenchman is now ready to stake $300, and is awaiting the action of his opponent.

SUICIDE.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on Thursday, upon the body of CATHARINE GORDON, a native of Troy, N. Y., 17 years of age, who committed suicide by taking arsenic on Monday night, at her residence, No. 93 Grand-street. The sister of deceased testified that on Monday night she found her sister vomiting and suffering from headache, and she told witness that she was tired of life, and had taken arsenic to destroy herself. She was then carried to the New-York Hospital, where she died on Wednesday night. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held upon the body of JAMES FERRLANG, a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, who died from injuries received on Staten Island, on the 8th July last, by falling from a tree.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—A fire occurred, last night, in the stable No. 20 East Seventeenth-street, owned by Mr. HUBBARD, and caused damage to the amount of $200. The origin of the fire did not transpire.

Police Reports.

THE BOGUS COUNTESS—NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS AGAINST HER FOR SWINDLING.

Six or seven persons appeared on Thursday, before Justice CONNOLLY, and made complaints against the bogus Portuguese Countess, Senora Donna Pedro, *alias* Sarah J. Corkery, from all of which it appears that she has been swindling boarding-house keepers, hotel-keepers, livery-stable keepers, and others, for the past nine years. Mr. Frederick W. Dieterney, of No. 30 New-street, testified that he knew her in 1851, that he believes her real name is Sarah J. Corkery, and that she is about forty years of age. He states that when he became acquainted with her, she represented that she owned a beautiful place on Staten Island, had $10,000 worth of diamonds, which were given her by her "dear father," who, she said, was King of Portugal, besides houses, &c. This valuable information cost him $300, which he loaned her. Mrs. Susan Ramsay, proprietress of the European House, No. 767 Broadway, testified that the lady had boarded at her house to the tune of $125, the first dollar of which she has not as yet seen, nor does she ever expect to be so favored. She told Mrs. Ramsay the old story about the "charming place" on Staten Island, the diamonds, horses, &c. After having boarded the lady for some weeks without receiving any remuneration, Mrs. Ramsay one day expressed an ardent desire to see the "charming place," and the accomplished Senora Pedro actually went with her to Staten Island, and showed her a house belonging to Mr. Thos. Munroe, merchant, of this City, situated about a mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, which she said was her own. When Mrs. R. expressed a wish to go through the house, the Donna told her that she did not like to put its occupants to the inconvenience of showing it. Mrs. Mary Ann Forman, keeping a boarding-house at No. 37 Twenty-seventh-street, testified that the would-be Countess had made similar representations to her in regard to her property, diamonds, &c., and that after the said lady had boarded with her a while and paid nothing, she one day took it into her head to pay a visit to the Island, to see the "charming place." She accordingly did so, and searched the whole island for somebody who knew Senora Donna Pedro, but could find nobody, and finally the tax collector told her that no such person was taxed on the island. She came back and turned the lady out of doors. Mrs. Mary A. Bellinger, keeper of a boarding-house, and Mr. Holland L. Knight, proprietor of the Planter's Hotel, were also victimized out of board bills by the lady, and the general opinion of all the victims in regard to her was, that she is an adventurer, with no means whatever except her tongue and some pretty good clothes. The examination is to be resumed, and, in the meantime, the "daughter of the King of Portugal" lies in a cell in the Jefferson Market Prison.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.

Shortly before 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, John Robertson, a barber, keeping a shop at No. 29 Coenties-slip, entered the lager-beer saloon of Henry Bock, at No. 62 East Broadway, and after drinking several glasses of beer, insulted Mrs. Bock, who waited upon him, her husband having retired for the night. Mrs. B. resented the insult, but Robertson put out the light and seized her. Her struggles to get away from him awoke her husband, who was asleep below, and on his entering the room he saw Mrs. Bock struggling to get away from the barber. He asked Robertson what he was doing, and received for reply, that he wanted a glass of beer. He then ordered him to leave, but he refused, and Bock took him by the collar and shoved him out of the door. Robertson immediately returned, and with one hand struck Bock in the face, while with the other he plunged a large dirk-knife into his abdomen. Robertson then ran into the street, but soon returned for his cap, whereupon Mrs. Bock seized and held him until officers Pike and Reeder, of the Seventh Precinct, came in and secured him. A physician was called, and pronounced the injury to be highly dangerous. Coroner O'Keefe was notified of the occurrence, and fearing that death would speedily ensue, took the *ante-mortem* examination of Bock, and the facts above narrated were elicited. The jury impanneled found "That Henry Bock came to his wounding by a knife in the hands of John Robertson. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries. He is a married man and resides at No. 50 Oak-street. His age is 28 years, and he is a native of Scotland.

AN UNMITIGATED RUFFIAN.

Wednesday night Officer Costello, of the Sixth Precinct, was called to No. 92 Baxter-street, for the purpose of arresting Patrick Connell, a youth 20 years of age, who had brutally assaulted his mother. After considerable trouble, the officer succeeded in securing him and getting him to the Station-house, where he was followed by his mother. When arraigned before the Inspector, he escaped from the officer, and rushing at his mother, felled her senseless to the floor, and while she lay prostrate before him he called her all the vile and disgusting names he could think of. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice KELLY, and while in Court threatened that if his mother had him sent to prison for the assault he would, on being released, murder her. He said to her, "Get your coffin made, and buy a rope for me, for I will certainly kill you, if I hang for it. The miscreant was locked up for trial. He has already served a term in the Penitentiary for beating his mother.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.

Henry Eichoff, keeping a lager-bier saloon in the basement of No. 1 Whitehall-street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having on Wednesday night set fire to his place of business. After the alarm was given, Henry Jurgens, owner and part occupant of the premises, went into Eichoff's saloon and found a quantity of combustibles behind the counter in a blaze. He thinks, from all appearances, they were purposely placed there and fired. The matter is to be investigated by the Fire Marshal, and in the meantime the accused stands committed.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A fight occurred late on Wednesday night in the house of John Kelly, No. 287 Front-street, between some sailors and rowdies who had there congregated. Charles Collins, a sailor, was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen. The party then left the house, and the person who inflicted the wound escaped. Collins was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his recovery is deemed very doubtful. The police are in search of the assailant.

"JIM TURNER" IN THE TOMBS.

"Jim Turner," noted for his exploits in California, and for his connection with the "Poole murder," was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with having beaten and kicked Edward Leonard, of No. 147 West Broadway, in so brutal a manner, that he is confined to his bed and not likely soon to get out. Turner was locked up, in default of $500 bail, by Justice KELLY.

THREAT TO SHOOT A POLICE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, while on his way home from the Station-house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was intercepted by Ambrose H. Oliver, an ex-policeman who was recently turned out of the Department, who used very abusive language and threatened to shoot him the first opportunity that offered. The captain seized the ex-officer and hurried him off to the lock-up.

GRAND LARCENY.

Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, on Thursday arrested an apple-peddler named Anne Hines, charged with stealing clothing to the value of $47, from the residence of Mr. Devitt, No. 6 New Bowery. Pawn-tickets for the property were found on the person of the accused, and she was locked up by Justice KELLY, for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHEMICAL FACTORY BY FIRE—LOSS $30,000.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the Chemical Factory of Messrs. DURKEE & Co., on Sedgwick, near Columbia-street, was discovered to be on fire in the second story, and before the fire could be stayed the building and contents were entirely consumed. The building was owned by CHARLES KELSEY, and cost $10,000. It was made of brick, three stories high, with a front of 60 feet, and two wings extending back 80 feet. Messrs. DURKEE & Co.'s loss is estimated at $20,000, and he is insured in the following named offices $2,500 each: Standard, Firemen's, Friend and Market Insurance Companies, of New-York; and in the Firemen's Trust Company, Brooklyn. Mr. KELSEY is fully insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company, New-York. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in one of the flues. There was no person in the building at the time the fire broke out.

THE SHIP-YARDS.—Messrs. SNEEDEN & ROWLANDSON, Greenpoint, have on the stocks an iron steamer, for PENSANT, BROTHERS & Co., New-York, to be placed on the route between Vera Cruz and Havana. Her cost will be about $30,000, and she will be launched early in October. This Company has also contracted to build for a Company in Mobile a large flat-bottomed iron steamer, for the Alabama River. She will be 8,000 tons burden, 250 feet in length, and will cost $150,000. There are also at this yard half a dozen steamboats in various stages of construction. Three hundred and fifty men are now constantly at work. Messrs. WEBB & BELL are building several steamers and small sailing craft. Mr. STEERS has also on the stocks a number of steamboats. Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS are building a steam-yacht for the Spanish Government, to be run on the coast of Cuba.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—At about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, as GEORGE BOMAN, lamplighter, was engaged in lighting a lamp near Fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, he was fired at twice by two men who lay concealed near by. One ball broke the lamp he was lighting and the other passed near his head, but fortunately without doing him any injury. Officers WILLIAMS and GASCOYNE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, were in the vicinity at the time and attempted to capture the would-be assassins, but their wind gave out and the ruffians escaped. Mr. BOMAN says he knows no cause for the attempt upon his life.

PRIZE-FIGHT [STOPPED.—Two ruffians, named WM. DOWD and MICHAEL O'NEIL, made arrangements to have a pugilistic encounter at Red Hook at an early hour yesterday morning. The Police of the Third Precinct got wind of the proposed fight, and reached the battle-ground just in time to secure the principals, and thus prevented the fight. They were both locked up for trial.

ACCIDENT.—As a laborer named JOHN KELLY was engaged in hoisting goods in the oil-factory of Mr. FOWLER, on Furman-street, yesterday, his left arm got caught in the machinery, and before he could be extricated the arm was torn from its socket at the shoulder. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

BURGLARS.—Five boys, arrested recently in the Second Precinct, for committing a number of burglaries, were committed in full yesterday by Justice CORNWELL, for trial, on the testimony of one of the gang, who turned State's evidence.

THE COURTS.—A Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held on Monday next. In the City Court yesterday the injunction to restrain the Commissioners from constructing a sewer on Butler-street was dissolved.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

TROTTING BETWEEN PRINCE JOHN AND NATIVE AMERICA.

The trot between *Prince John*, entered by HORACE F. JONES, and *Native America*, entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, on the Union Course, yesterday, was well contested. There was a large concourse of spectators, as the race was known to be really between Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, who favored *Prince John*, and Mr. MONNOT, who named his *Native America*. *Native America* is the horse, which, some five years ago, came from Kentucky, and was purchased by Mr. M. SHUTE for $5,000. *Prince John*, however, was the favorite previous to starting at the rate of $100 to $30. His driver threw away the first heat to catch outsiders and increase the betting, and the result was a large exchange of money, as he won the last three heats without a struggle. The following is the time:

	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
Quarter	40	39	38
Half mile	1:20	1:18	1:17
Mile	2:39½	2:37	2:33⅜

The first heat was won by *Native*, however, but the other three were won by *Prince John*, easily, and at a rate not worth naming.

Base Ball.

MANHATTAN VS. HARLEM.

The second contest of the season between the above Clubs took place on Wednesday, Aug. 29, on the Harlem ground at Mount Morris Square, and ended, as did the former game, in the defeat of the Manhattans. On this occasion the Manhattans made the poorest display they have ever shown in the field, while their batting was far below its ordinary standard. A comparatively large number of balls were missed on the fly, while the balls muffed or badly thrown were entirely too frequent. In fact their throwing was so wild that this, more than any other deficiency, lost them the game. With the exception of one miss, Bogart's play at left field was quite creditable, while Saunders and Macdonald exhibited a superiority in throwing. Hudson took a decided lead at the bat, the others doing but little. Of the Harlems, Thompson pitched finely. Hughes was most excellent at short, Liscomb at second base and Wood as catcher, while the three fielders fulfilled creditably all the requirements of their positions. At the bat Dunn, Howard, Thompson, Marsh and Wood were the most successful. Hyatt, Thompson and Dunn making home runs.

The following is the

SCORE.

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	MANHATTAN.	Outs.	Runs.
Wood, c	2	3	Hudson, c	1	4
Hyatt, r. f	5	2	Tuomey, 2d b	3	1
Freeborn, 1. f	5	0	Fulmer, 1st b	5	0
Liscomb, 2d b	5	2	Burger, r. f	3	1
Hughes, short	4	3	Jones, 3d b	3	1
Dunn, 2d b	1	6	Bogert, l. f	2	1
Marsh, 1st b	2	4	Saunders, short	4	0
Thompson, p	2	5	Macdonald, c. f	3	1
Howard, c. f	1	5	Jackson, p	3	1
Total	27	30	Total	27	10

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Harlem	1	0	2	5	4	13	5	2	1	33
Manhattan	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	10

UMPIRE—Mr. Benjamin Foster, of the Baltic Club.
SCORERS—Harlem, Mr. J. Willetts; Manhattan, Mr. James W. Amory.

ECKFORD VS. NEWBURGH.

On Wednesday afternoon the above clubs also played a game on the Eckford ground, near the Manor House at Greenpoint. The Newburghers on this occasion did themselves great credit by their batting and the excellence of their fielding at some points. Too much praise cannot be given to the fifteen hundred spectators, who on this occasion conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, showing clearly that the warning of the Atlantic match is having its effect. Of the Newburghers VERPLANCK was much admired for his splendid pitching. He would be an acquisition to any club. CHANDLER at first base, and KELLY as catcher, were most excellent, especially CHANDLER, whose fine stops of difficult balls was much commended. At the bat, ADAMS, GEORGE and HARRIS were most successful. For the ECKFORDS, BEACH as catcher and GRUM as pitcher filled their posts well, while MILLS at first base, GEORGE GRUM at third base, and JNO. SNYDER at centre field, were active and efficient. MANOLT, JNO. SNYDER, JOSH. SNYDER and JNO. GRUM batted most effectively. After the game was finished the Eckfords and their guests proceeded to a repast. The ball was given up by Mr. ADAMS, of the Newburgh Club, with a few pertinent remarks, which were responded to on behalf of the Eckfords, and both parties separated mutually pleased with each other, and with the day's play. The following is the score:

Eckford.	Outs.	Runs.	Newburgh.	Outs.	Runs.
Manolt, l. f	2	5	Verplanck, p	4	2
Mills, 1st b	4	3	Kelly, c	3	3
John Grum, p	3	4	Adams, l. f	1	5
Campbell, 2d b	4	3	Chandler, 1st b	2	3
Beach, c	4	3	Martin, 2d b	4	1
John Snyder, c. f	2	5	George, 3d b	2	3
Josh. Snyder, short	2	5	Brewster, c. f	5	1
G. Grum, 3d b	4	3	Harris, short	3	3
McCutchen, r. f	2	5	Pitcher, r. f	3	1
		36			22

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	5	9	6	2	8	3	1	0	2	—36
Newburgh	1	6	3	1	0	1	7	0	3	—22

UMPIRE—Mr. Benjamin Foster, of the Baltic Club.
SCORERS—Eckford, Mr. D. J. McAuslan; Newburgh, Mr. Sheehan.

BROOKLYN, OF BROOKLYN, VS. LEXINGTON, OF NEW-YORK.

The above Clubs played a game on the Manhattan ground, at Third-avenue and Sixty-second-street, yesterday afternoon, when the Brooklyns were again defeated. This was their second game of the season, and it was evident that they had not worked off the nervousness incident to the opening of a campaign. The exceptions to their general play were Gesner in the field, Taxter and Jacobs on the bases, and Taylor and Betts at the bat. The fielding of the Lexingtons was well sustained, and their batting was heavy. Holland at the first base, Phoenis at the second, and Moss and Lloyd as catcher and pitcher, were most officious, while Colgate, Phoenis, Holland, Moss and Myers distinguished themselves at the bat. Good order prevailed amongst the spectators, and the decisions of the Umpire were acquiesced in most readily. The following is the score:

LEXINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	BROOKLYN.	Outs.	Runs.
Moss, c	1	6	Waring, c	2	3
Armstrong, c. f	3	4	Taylor, p	2	3
Holland, 1st b	4	3	Betts, s	2	3
Colgate, l. f	2	4	Robbins, c. f	2	2
Phoenis, 2d b	2	3	Spencer, l. f	2	1
Lloyd, p	1	1	Stearns, 2d b	4	0
Myers, r. f		3	Jacobs, 1st b	3	1
Meeks, 3d b	2	4	Taxter, 3d b	4	0
T. Gillett, s	3	3	Gesner, r. f	3	1
Total	31		Total		14

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	Total.
Lexington	6	2	7	3	4	7	0	2	31
Brooklyn	3	1	1	0	4	0	3	1	14

UMPIRE—Mr. Wilbur F. Hudson, of the Manhattan Club.
SCORERS—Lexington, Mr. F. W. Kemp; Brooklyn, Mr. Jeremiah Trimble.

The Mercantile Library.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In an article taken from *The Tribune*, on "The Women's Library," which appeared in your paper, it was stated "That in the Mercantile Library women have to pay $5 a year, while men pay but $2, from which they secure not only the benefits of the library and reading-room, but also of the classes." This statement is slightly incorrect, and is apt to mislead to the prejudice of the Mercantile Library Association, in whose rooms *women are admitted on the same terms as men, and are entitled to all the privileges accorded to men.* These terms—for privileges of Library, Reading-room, Classes, Lectures, &c., are, to all *clerks*, male or female, $1 initiation fee, and $2 per annum, to *all others* $5 per annum.

Every facility is offered to women to draw books, and, in the Reading-room, where female superintendents are employed, a separate room is provided for those who prefer to read by themselves.

In short, all the privileges enjoyed by one sex at the Library, are accorded to the other.

We desire to add, that we entertain the most cordial feeling of good-will toward our sister association, "The Women's Library, and we heartily wish it success.

CHAS. E. K. SHERMAN,
President Mercantile Library Association.

Card from the Tract Society.

THE LATE MRS. BETHUNE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Friends have enjoined on me the duty publicly to correct a palpable and injurious misstatement in an editorial of the *Independent* for Aug. 16. It occurs in a notice of the death of Mrs. BETHUNE, in these words:

"She carried out with wisdom and fidelity the line of benevolent action in which she had been trained by the life and teachings of her mother, the excellent and admired Mrs. ISABELLA GRAHAM. One of her most useful works was the preparation of an abridgment of Mrs. GRAHAM'S *Memoir and Correspondence* for general circulation. True to the spirit of her mother and her husband, she retained in this, their testimony against the iniquity of Slavery *in all the editions for which she was personally responsible. The shameful suppression of these sentiments in the Memoir as published by the American Tract Society, is chargable upon the Publishing Committee of that Society alone.*"

The simple facts are these: Soon after the death of Mrs. GRAHAM in 1814, Mr. and Mrs. BETHUNE prepared and published her Memoir; many years afterwards Mrs. BETHUNE published an additional volume of her correspondence; and a third volume containing some memorials of Mrs. GRAHAM was issued in Scotland. In 1843, Mrs. BETHUNE, then at the age of 75, and retaining the vigor of her mental powers, prepared from these three works a permanent edition of the Memoir as she wished to hand it down to posterity. That new edition, as prepared by her, was then stereotyped by the American Tract Society under her own eye, she carefully reading all the proofs, and making every word to stand precisely as she would have it. This stereotype edition is the only edition of the revised Memoir ever issued, and from those stereotype plates, *which have never been changed*, the Society had printed at the time of her death, 38,000 copies. This shows that the above statement of suppression by the Publishing Committee, in some separate or abridged edition, is unqualifiedly and absolutely false.

The sentiments both of Mrs. GRAHAM and of the authors of the Memoir, *are distinctly given* in this last edition. At page 42 the authors say: "It was proposed to Mrs. GRAHAM, and urged with much argument, to sell the two Indian girls, her late husband's property," (she being then in the island of Antigua,) "but no considerations of interest or necessity could prevail upon her thus to dispose of immortal beings, the work of her heavenly Father's hand. One of these girls accompanied her to Scotland, where she was married; and the other died in Antigua, leaving an affectionate testimony to the kindness of her dear master and mistress." On page 46 Mrs. GRAHAM writes, in reference to one of these Indian girls, "I am at a loss what to do with her; my heart tells me I have no right to entail slavery upon her and her offspring; I know I shall be blamed, but I am about to be called to account by a higher power than any in this world for my conduct, and I dare not allow her to be sold." These passages have been published in all the 38,000 copies of this edition. With what injustice, then, is this cry of "shameful suppression" raised against this excellent Memoir.

The above is but one of scores of denunciations, in which writers have deceived themselves and the community in the attempt to *induce the public to believe* that in the Society's publications there is *a universal suppression or silence* as to evils codnected with Slavery. Yet the Society publishes the whole Bible, with added practical notes and instructions; it readily adopts all the languages of Inspiration precisely as revealed; and freely publishes the main testimony of the great evangelical writers in their standard works as to sins, vices or evils in all the range of religion and morals. It is only in points where true Christians are distinctly at strife that it has been and must be silent.

It ought to be known that, notwithstanding the threadbare outcry of "*mutilation*," no institution or publisher more scrupulously recognizes the just rights of authors, and the proprieties of "reputable use" in the literary world, than this Society